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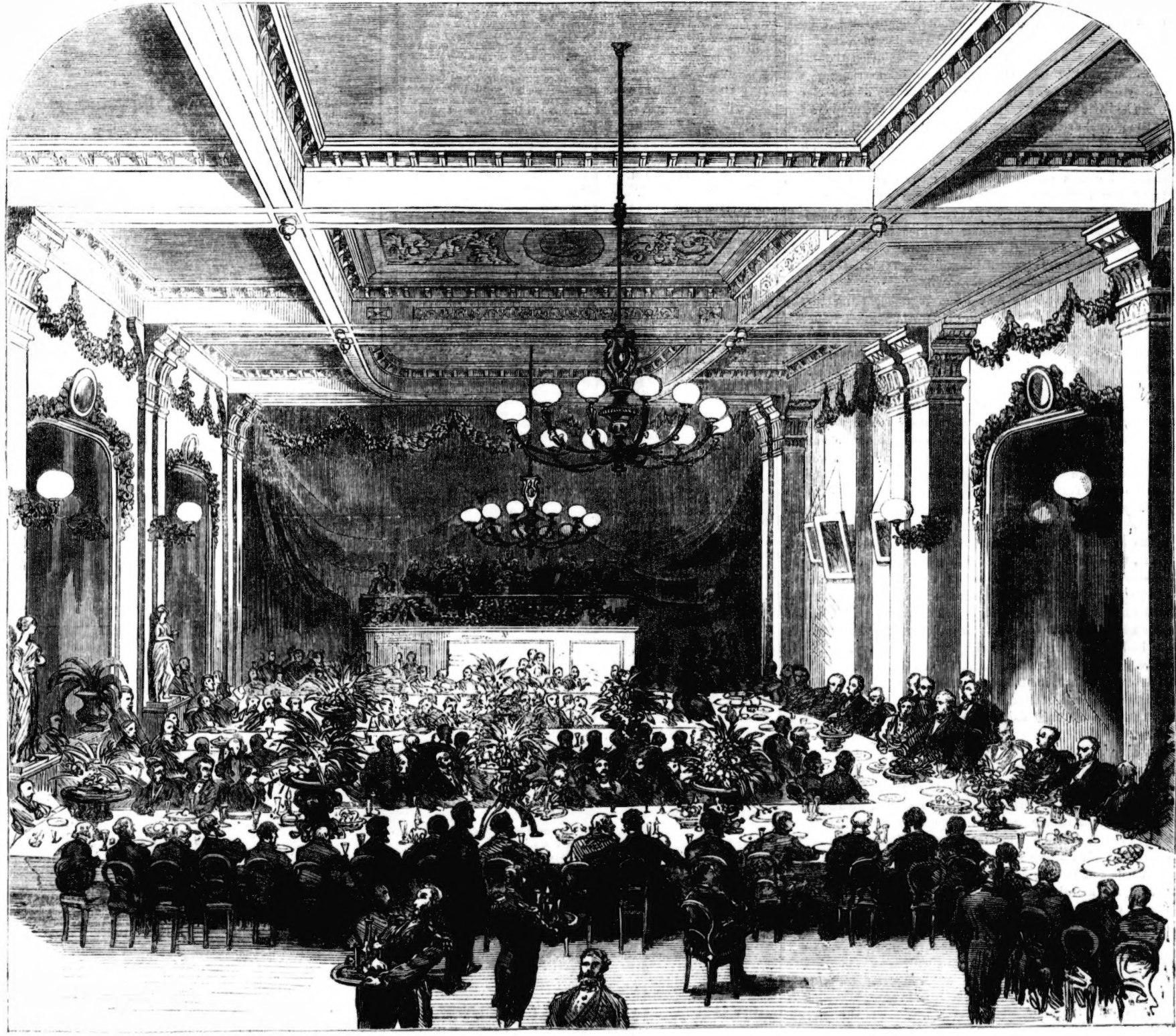
THE CLERGY AND THE CHURCH.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is dead; and no doubt several members of the hierarchy will be anxious to fill Dr. Longley's place, and eager to have the proclamation "Long live the Archbishop of Canterbury!" made concerning themselves. To become the head of the Church of England, to be first subject of the Queen, to have the patronage of nearly 200 livings, an income of £15,000 a year, two palaces, and a seat in the House of Lords, to say nothing of possessing enormous influence and great power to do good, is a prize worth obtaining, and one to which any churchman may, perhaps, be excused for aspiring. All this comes with the Archbishopric of Canterbury; and, as the practice is to translate the Bishop of another diocese to the metropolitan see, no doubt all existing prelates who are eligible are already bestirring themselves to obtain the favour of the Premier, the bishop-maker for the time being. Still more numerous, of course, will be the aspirants after the

lower episcopal vacancy created by the promotion of the successor of Dr. Longley. If the honours and emoluments be less considerable, the field of selection is immensely wider, and in proportion to its width will be the number of candidates. And yet the position of Bishop in the Church of England is not a very pleasant or very dignified one just at present; though that, we daresay, will not thin the ranks of aspirants to the mitre. The Bishops are supposed to rule the clergy in their respective dioceses, and, collectively, to govern the entire body of the Anglican clergy; but they don't do it, either because they can't or won't. The Ritualists, for instance, bother some of their ecclesiastical superiors sadly. They won't take warning or advice, and they openly disobey command. There is Mr. Purchas, of Brighton, after being inhibited by his Bishop, conducting the service in his chapel as usual, with no change whatever in the rites and ceremonies introduced by him, and setting his Grace of Chichester utterly at defiance.

And all the poor Bishop can do is to bewail his impotency, and beseech others to undertake the task of prosecuting his refractory subordinate, to do which he himself either lacks the power or the will.

The Bishop of Chester, too, is in trouble with these pestilent and rebellious Ritualists, who seem disposed to recognise no authority and submit to no restraint, save those of their own will and fancy. Dr. Jacobson is fully sensible of the evil; but he is utterly bewildered when he comes to look for a remedy. He points out grave departures from the authorised law and practice of the Church; but he does not at all see his way to a means of checking the mischief. After enumerating the offences of the Ritualists, Dr. Jacobson plaintively adds:—"It is much easier to express a wish for some check to be put to all this than to say how it is to be applied." That's just it. Discipline is at an end in the Church, the ministers of which are more emphatically a "rabble" than, according to Mr. Bouverie, was the Liberal



BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

party at the commencement of last Session of Parliament. Two orders of men are prominent now among the clergy of the Church of England—rulers who cannot rule, and subordinates who will not obey.

We hear a great deal of talk about the importance of preserving the connection of the Church with the State, the supremacy of the Crown, and the reverence due to Bishops and other ecclesiastical authorities, as means of securing unity in the Church, purity of doctrine, and liberty of conscience; but we cannot help thinking that it is all mere talk, that it has no real significance, and that the only bond of union among the majority of the clergy is a common determination to stick to the temporalities of the Church, and to defend these at all hazards and by all means. There are exceptions, of course; many clergymen, no doubt, pursue their appointed work in a spirit of single-minded sincerity and devotion; but these appear to be only exceptions, the great bulk of the sacerdotal order being bent on anything but simply and purely spiritual aims. While "advanced Ritualists" pursue their antics—deck themselves in tawdry millinery, burn candles in broad daylight, talk of masses, and crosses, and crucifixes—and call their theatrical displays worship; others rush into the turbulent arena of politics, clamour for endowments as though these were the essentials of religion and morals, denounce their opponents as robbers, spoliators, sons of Satan, modern Iscariots, and so forth; and but few seem to care for performing their Master's work in the world, or give heed to the admonitions of the superiors whom they have solemnly promised to obey, and from whom alone, according to their own showing, they have derived the functions and powers they are so eager to magnify, assert, and exalt.

All this might possibly be looked at with indifference if exhibited in voluntary and non-State Churches, where each denomination, or even each clergyman and congregation, were free to choose their own doctrines, their own rites, and their own system of discipline; but such anarchy is a strange spectacle in a Church supposed to be subject to law, to divinely-appointed rulers (as bishops claim to be), and furnished with duly authenticated rules of doctrine, discipline, and formulae. And in presence of the spectacle the Church of England now presents, one is compelled to ask what is the use of keeping up all this costly machinery of a State Church, with its bishops, deans, archdeacons, and so on, when they cannot preserve so decent a degree of order as even the latest formed and least organised dissenting community exhibits. One cannot help questioning the utility of bishops and doubting the sincerity of the clergy when so little thought seems to be taken for the propagation of the gospel or the cure of souls, and so much importance is attached to priestly power, non-essential ceremonies, and worldly advantages. Truly the Church is in danger; but the peril comes not from without: the clergy themselves bring the Establishment into disrepute by forcing upon men the notion that they do not really believe the doctrines they preach, seeing that their conduct is so directly at variance with the spirit of Christianity and displays so little of the holy zeal for truth that burneth as a fiery furnace or of the charity that thinketh no evil.

Perhaps some people may deem it unbecoming in the press to preach to the pulpit, and for laymen to criticise the conduct of the clergy. But it is time for the sheep to look to themselves when the fold is betrayed by the shepherds; and it is time also for laymen to speak out when the clergy are absorbed in political squabbles—when they devote their energies mainly to a struggle for retaining worldly advantages irrespective of justice and right—when they descend to the use of the vilest slander and the most scurrilous abuse in defence of the supremacy of their order and the modicum of "filthy lucre" they enjoy—when they do all that in them lies to still further embitter political contests that are already sufficiently acrid—when they set at defiance all law and authority, civil and ecclesiastical—when they prefer forms to substance, and traditions to principles—when, in short, the Church is in anarchy and the clergy a rebellious, self-seeking rabble. Such, to our thinking, is the state of affairs at present; and we suspect that the time is not distant when the utility of a State-paid Church, at the head of which are helpless, impotent Bishops, and everywhere in its body insubordinate worldly-minded clergy, will be gravely called in question. And, if the Church of England be doomed to fall, assuredly her ministers will not be able to echo the words of Macbeth, and exclaim, "Thou canst not say 'twas we did it!" for her ruin will have been purely and exclusively their own work.

To conclude (and that, we take it, is a good orthodox pulpit phrase), we trust that the purport of the above remarks will not be misunderstood, nor our motives for making them misconstrued—things to which, we find, the clerical mind is rather prone in respect of all that is said about the order which is not laudatory. We do not write in a merely fault-finding spirit, or for the sake of railing at dignities. For the clergy, as a body of educated, and, as a rule, highly moral, gentlemen, we entertain much respect; but we do not like their faults. These faults, which are patent to the most superficial observer—and are, moreover, common to all sacerdotal orders, whenever or wherever they exist, or by whatever name they are called—are being exhibited, as it seems to us, in an unusually prominent way just now; and we feel constrained—to use another orthodox pulpit phrase—to remind the clergy that characteristics such as many of them are at present exhibiting brought ruin upon one branch of the Christian

Church in this land, and that persistence in the display of these obnoxious characteristics is very likely to bring ruin upon another, and that at no distant date. We do not expect that men who take no heed of the admonitions of their own professional superiors will care much for the warnings of "mere worldlings," as they no doubt will call us; but our duty has been done, our conscience is clear. Let them look to it that they be not puffed up with spiritual pride; that they set an example to all men of charity and kindly feeling; that they bear not false witness against their opponents; that they be ready to do justice to others, even at the cost of their own worldly good; that they care less for the tickling of the tithe-pig's tail, and be not so much given to dreaming of other—and richer—benefices.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister, visited Liverpool, by invitation, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., and received an enthusiastic welcome. Early in the day Mr. Johnson was presented with addresses both from the Town Council and from the Chamber of Commerce. These documents paid the highest tribute to his worth as a public man and expressed cordial wishes for the continuance of peace between Great Britain and the United States. In reply, Mr. Johnson spoke favourably of the progress of the negotiations on those subjects which had caused so much discussion, and said there was nothing in the past, and there could be nothing in the present, to disturb the peace now so happily existing. His Excellency afterwards visited the Exchange, where he was loudly cheered. In the evening a banquet was given to Mr. Johnson, by the American Chamber of Commerce, in the rooms of the Law Association; Mr. S. H. Brown, president of the association, was in the chair; and amongst the guests, in addition to the Hon. R. Johnson, were Lord Stanley, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Bishop of Chester; Mr. J. Laird, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P.; Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P.; Mr. C. Turner, M.P.; the Mayor of Liverpool, Admiral Evans, General Sir John Garrook, Admiral Kerr; Captain Turnour, R.N.; Archdeacon Jones; Mr. H. Wilding, United States Vice-Consul, &c. "The Health of the Queen" was drunk, and was followed by "The Health of the President of the United States" and the customary loyal and patriotic toasts. The chairman then gave "The Health of the Hon. R. Johnson, the Minister of the United States." The toast was received with much cheering and was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in responding to the toast, said:—

Mr. President, my Lords, and Gentlemen.—I have no words with which to acknowledge as I should desire this cordial, warm, and, I may add, enthusiastic reception. I have met with it, however, wherever I have been in England; and at some of the places that I have visited, by some of the persons that I have seen in social life, I was told that this city would prove to be an exception. The causes which induced that suspicion you will readily understand; it had no influence, however, upon me. I knew, or thought that I knew, that there were wisdom and good sense and patriotism in the people of Liverpool that would induce them to forget the recent past, to look at the present, and to look with confidence at the future. I was cautioned, whether by friends, merely friends, or not, it is not for me to say, that I should not be present upon an occasion like this, because there would be at it certain gentlemen who by word, by speech, or by act, added or encouraged my Southern brethren during our late unhappy conflict. My answer was that if it should be so, so much the more gratifying would it be to me, because it would afford an assurance to the people of my country and to my Government, as well as to myself, that former differences are forgotten, and that the heart that beats in Liverpool is like the heart that beats throughout the kingdom—a heart full of friendship for the people of the United States. When I remember, Gentlemen, the war through which our Government has passed, and so far as its integrity is concerned, has passed unharmed, I was satisfied that the men of Liverpool, as well as elsewhere, would say that the union under which we have so long flourished now stands upon a foundation from which it never can be removed; and, seeing that however some others may have differed from the cause or probable results of that conflict, I know, or thought I knew, and now I find that I did know, that here I should find friends as warm and as sincere as could be found anywhere within the realms of her Majesty. You have seen, Gentlemen, and I would have seen, that whatever others may have done, or undertaken to do, our fathers made the nation, and that their posterity has shown a determination and an ability to maintain it; and, as I believe, so long as Providence shall suffer human society to endure, they will maintain it. Gentlemen, to leave such a topic, it is not necessary to press on an assembly so intelligent as this, and to assume now, as true beyond all doubt, that the Government of the United States is to remain throughout all time. Let me proceed to another topic. It is to congratulate you, Mr. President, and the members of your Chamber, upon the work which you have been the instruments of performing, organised, as I understand, in 1801, now sixty-seven years since. I found Liverpool with a population of 77,000, your number of vessels some 5000. Now your population is at least, I understand, half a million, and your vessels number twenty odd thousand. Then they traded comparatively to a few ports, now they visit almost every part of the habitable globe. Now your flag, protected by the power of England—which, thank God! never has failed us—passes unchallenged on every sea, bearing wealth, and comfort, and happiness to every part of the world; and now your trade with the United States, instead of being what it was in 1801, is more than two fifths of all the trade which you now have with the rest of the world. Now, in 1867, the importation of wheat and flour into Liverpool was 41 per cent of all the importations of that kind; in 1868 the importation of corn and other grains besides wheat is more than 55 per cent of every description of that kind of grain that comes into your port; now we aid, and are glad to aid, and to profit by aiding in your support; now your labouring men are aided in part by us. Now let labour be better compensated than it was in the past, because now food is much cheaper than it was in the past; and now, because of the close connection between your land and my own, it is impossible that anything but absolute insanity upon the part of the members of either of the Governments can involve us in any serious conflict. I make that remark, Gentlemen, for the future, and not for the present; for you will not be surprised when I tell you that the furthest thing from my mind, and I should be insane if I indulged in any such thought as that there is no insanity on the part of the minds of the present Government, or on the part of any Government which might in future time succeed them. Whether that time be short or long, it is for the people of England to decide; but, whether it be the one or the other, I am satisfied there will be no peril to the preservation of the peace between both countries. I have alluded to the present Government, Gentlemen, for the purpose of saying what I hope my noble friend next me on the left (Lord Stanley) will pardon me for saying—that so long as he represents the foreign relations of his country, and I, or any other man, feeling as I do, shall represent the foreign relations of my own Government in this kingdom, the preservation of peace between the two is placed beyond the possibility of doubt. We have thrown aside—indeed, we have never felt it—we have thrown aside all mysteries of diplomatic intercourse. We have been frank to say what we wanted, and we shall be to the end frank and free to ask from the other what is thought to be right, and to expect to receive from the other what he may think to be wrong. And I trust my noble friend will not think that I go beyond the proprieties of diplomatic life in adding that, so far as we have gone, all has gone on merrily, and that it gives to us both an assurance that, as far as may be necessary for us to go, still all will go merrily. What we have done, or what we are about to do, I leave it to you to guess; and if there are any lawyers within the hearing of my voice, I would say to them, in the language of Lord Coke, "Let this little taste suffice."

Mr. Johnson then alluded to the commerce and civilising influences of England and America, and the unity of race, language, institutions, government, and interests of the two countries. He concluded his speech amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Lord Stanley, who was received with loud cheers, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the high honour which you have paid to me personally, and to those colleagues who are associated with me in carrying on the executive business of the country; and I assure you the value of the compliment is in my mind not diminished, but rather increased, by the fact that, offered on this occasion and in this room, it is necessarily divested of all political or party significance. Although politics are necessarily and properly excluded from meetings of this kind, I do believe, and I am happy to believe, that the general principles upon which the external relations of this country are carried on are hardly now matters which fall within the limits of political discussion. What I mean by that—and something which I have read in this morning's newspapers very much confirms my views—is that they are not now matters which are likely to lead to political controversy, or to become the subject of party dispute—happily, upon that class of questions;

and I would that it were not Utopian to wish that the same state of things could extend a little further; but, happily, upon that class of questions the complication of rival and adverse principles seems to have come to an end, and there seems to be a general agreement not only among all classes, as to the general course and tenor of the conduct which England ought to pursue in relations with other countries, but to respect scrupulously the rights of other nations, of the weakest, as well as of the strongest—to respect those rights as scrupulously as we maintain our own; to study to preserve, in the first instance, the peace of England, and next to that, so far as it lies in our power, the peace of Europe and of the civilised world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive good, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with those neighbouring nations, who are at once our neighbours and our customers; to place our point of honour, not on our readiness hastily and impetuously to resent any real or imaginary wrongs, but rather in a willingness to submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal. These are the claims which we think we may have upon others, and which others think they may have upon us. I think that all these are general rules of conduct which are equally accepted, equally indorsed, by both the great political parties into which this great country is divided, and which are, therefore, quite certain to be carried out by the Foreign Office of this country, whether the guidance of that department be in my hands, or whether it passes into the hands of any colleague of the eminent statesman who with us is entertained as your guest to-night; and it will be a happy day for England, and not merely a happy day for England, but a happy day for Europe and for the whole world, when those ideas and those feelings which in this country are not merely dominant but universal—which pervade every class of society, from the highest to the lowest—the desire for peace and the abstinence from aggressive designs, and the respect for international rights—when, I say, these ideas, and feelings shall be universally diffused among the populations of those great neighbouring nations on the Continent of Europe with whom we have so many ties. Then shall we see, and not till then, an end put to that which is at once the greatest drawback to material progress and the great blot and scandal upon the civilisation of Continental Europe: I mean the necessity, be it real or imaginary, for those enormous military preparations which in our day have attained proportions never, I believe, approached before; which are increasing our taxation, depressing our industry, and drawing heavily upon the resources of the future; which introduce in the time of peace a social condition only one degree removed from war; and which, if the system is to last for two or three generations, can only end in one of two results, either, in my opinion, equally unsatisfactory, financial ruin on those who are intending conditionally to pay, or, if they adopt the other alternative, of dishonest repudiation. Well, Gentlemen, if you ask me, having said that, what is to be done to supply that which seems to me to be the great want of the times—namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various great Powers of the world, I must say frankly that I am not ready with an answer. The man who shall solve that problem will be, perhaps, a greater benefactor to humanity than this present generation has seen. I do not profess to do it. All I say is this, that it is competent to point out the evil, and show where it lies, even if you cannot indicate the remedy. I will say this further, that, though it is utterly absurd to suppose that if any two great nations are determined on fighting one another, that the amicable interposition of anybody else can hinder their doing it; yet in nine out of every ten of the quarrels which arise, if they are dealt with at the outset, a great deal may be done to stop them by the frank and friendly interposition of neutrals, who are perfectly well known and understood to have no object except that of the general interest. We have of late years constantly had rumours of European wars. I certainly will not say that these rumours have not been without some justification, considering the state of the Continent; but I will say this, that ever since I had practically to do with the Foreign Office I think there has been a tendency—I do not say in England, because it has extended equally over Europe—to exaggerate the danger of the situation, and to take not the most favourable, but the darkest and most gloomy, view of the circumstances which have arisen. Now I think that may fairly be said—and for this reason, not merely because it is unpleasant, for we know that many things may be unpleasant which at the same time are very useful, but because exaggerated anticipations of any supposed dangers are very apt to bring about the very evils which are apprehended; and, of course, I do not undertake to say that we have had the same fact before us, that the future is absolutely without cause for uneasiness or for anxiety, but I do say this, having some means of knowing what I am speaking about, that I do not believe in any Cabinet of Europe there is any statesman who looks at the prospect of a general war with any feelings except those of aversion and apprehension. There may be men who look upon such a result as inevitable, or, at any rate, as probable; but, without being too sanguine, there is every reason to hope that that which every body deprecates and desires not to happen will not happen. Well, Gentlemen, you may perhaps think I have said enough, and some of you may think I have said too much, upon European affairs, and you may ask me why I do not tell you something about America. I think Mr. Reverdy Johnson has taken that out of my hands. Our esteemed and respected guest, Mr. Johnson, who has, it seems to me, on a hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days in this country, and with whom—I may say it to his face—it is a pleasure to do business, has told you pretty clearly, and pretty minutely, what is the state of relations between the two countries; he has stated, I believe, in more than one place, and with perfect accuracy, that two at least of the impending questions between the two countries have been, I will not say absolutely and finally disposed of, because that was not, under the circumstances, possible, but they have been so far dealt with by mutual agreement that, if the United States Government shall ratify the acts of their representative, of which I believe there is no reasonable doubt, there is really no difficulty in the way of effecting a satisfactory settlement. With regard to the last, and no doubt the gravest question—that of claims arising out of the late war—I am not in a position to say anything more than this, that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and that I think there is on both sides, I will not say a confident expectation, but a very decided hope, that the solution may not be far off. Now, I am not going to make you a speech such as you have often heard before, and such as if you have you will perhaps often hear again, as to the nature of the relations which exist between England and America. I will not say anything about our common language or common literature, and our common origin, because, although these things are perfectly true, and though we feel them to be true, and although they may not have the absolute charm of novelty, this is a time when we may, perhaps, take them for granted. I for one take this for granted, that, as civilised men on both sides of the Atlantic, it is our duty to be friends as kinsmen; it is the wish of an enormous majority of us to be friends, and as a commercial country, carrying on already a gigantic business, and wishing to make that business a good deal bigger before we have done, it is very decidedly our interest to be friendly. Now that is rather a strong combination of motives; and where you have got men with feelings and pecuniary interests all pulling the same way, I think it will take a very strong disturbing influence, or adverse force, to overcome this inducement to remain on good terms.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed the assembly in replying to the toast of "The House of Commons," and declared his entire concurrence in the views as to foreign politics that had been enunciated by Lord Stanley.

CONSERVATIVE WORKING MEN.—A correspondent sends us an account of a grand demonstration of Conservative working men which took place at Hanley, and of which Mr. Adley, who presided, declared that it was "one of the most interesting and important demonstrations of working men he had ever attended in his life." The persons who proposed and responded to the toasts were respectively a subaltern member of her Majesty's Government, a miller, a Rector, a cheese-factor, a member of the largest china firm in the world, an attorney, the largest "single-handed" ironmaster in the country, a draper whose shops occupy half one side of Hanley Market-square, a country magistrate, another member of the great china firm, an operative potter, another clergyman, the principal master tailor in the place, a second ironmaster, another solicitor, and a merchant. The orators were supported by tradesmen, chemists, wine merchants, grocers, "butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers," commission agents, canal traffic managers, and a proportion of working potters.

THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.—The Spanish people appear to avail themselves of their newly-acquired freedom to express their detestation of what was done in the country in former times, when priestly and despotic influences ruled the nation. A play called "The Invisible," or, the Tribunal of the Inquisition, was produced, on the 19th, in the Lyceum Theatre of Barcelona, one of the most spacious in Europe. On the occasion of the production of the above-named piece it was filled to overflowing—the orchestra playing the "Hymn of Riego" and other patriotic pieces before the rising of the curtain. When the first inquisitor appeared on the stage the audience expressed their feelings by hisses and objections. The apostrophe, "Fuera, fuera!" ("Off, off!") proceeded simultaneously from all points. "Que le lleven al ponton!" ("Duck him in the water!") and other manifestations of dislike were expressed, and so energetically that one of the representative inquisitors actually ran off without finishing his part. There is a point in the play where the friends of four or five victims of the Inquisition, who had been condemned to death, appear to rescue the prisoners. They overpower the inquisitors and terrify them by holding daggers to their breasts. This scene produced tremendous cheering, and the curtain fell. The audience, however, were not satisfied. They insisted on a repetition of the scene, and their wishes were gratified. In another theatre a piece of a very different kind was being performed. In the latter case Christ was represented as the victim of oppression and injustice, and when Judas hanged himself from remorse there was a cry, in strong Catalan, "Es ben fat!" ("Well done!")

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A new map of France, which has been much spoken of, was issued on Wednesday. It is accompanied by a preface, which speaks as follows of the present map of Europe:—"Under the second empire France has regained her natural frontiers, the Alps. Italy has become a free country. Holland has burst the chains which bound her to the German Confederation in virtue of her possession of Limburg and Luxemburg. The German Confederation has been dissolved; the Federal fortresses have ceased to exist; Mayence is now occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Germersheim belong to Bavaria and are garrisoned by her; Rastadt is occupied by Baden troops, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wirtemberg together. Prussia is materially increased; but, in reality, the European balance of power is not destroyed, to the detriment of France. Before the recent events Prussia and Austria united were the rulers of Germany, and they could oppose us with 80,000,000 of men, bound together by treaties and a formidable military organisation. To-day the States surrounding France are independent; Belgium and Switzerland are neutral; Prussia, with the North-German Confederation, counts 30,000,000; the South German States, having a military alliance with Prussia, count 8,000,000; Austria, 35,000,000; and Italy, 22,000,000. France, with her unity and her 40,000,000 of inhabitants, including Algeria, has nothing to fear from anyone." The *Gaulois* says that Prussia is disposed to respond to the conciliatory and peaceful policy of France. Count Bismarck, it says, has forwarded to Potsdam a draught of the speech which the King is to deliver on the opening of the Chambers, on the 4th proximo, and which, it is affirmed in diplomatic circles, is to be a speech of peace.

The *Armée Montée* contains a decree reserving annually for soldiers who re-enlist 7800 civil appointments as compensation for the abolition of the premiums on re-enlistment.

A declaration by the *Constitutionnel* that France has absolutely no intention of trying to influence, even in the most indirect way, the Spanish people in their choice of a Government, and that it will hail whatever Government is chosen with respect, has given general satisfaction to the Liberal press. The declaration was made in contradiction of the report that the Empress had shown herself disposed to favour the candidature of Don Carlos. It should be added that Don Carlos lately applied for an audience of the Emperor, but was refused.

The *Pays* publishes an extremely violent manifesto against the Emperor, which, it says, has been issued by a revolutionary committee in the capital, although some persons suppose it to be "a plant" of the police. "Let him," says the manifesto, in speaking of Napoleon III., "defile the scaffold as he has defiled the throne, and let all his work be annihilated with him." On the strength of this document, the *Pays* calls for the abrogation of those "useless liberties" which the Emperor has conceded.

ITALY.

Count Cambray Digny, the Minister of Finance, addressed his constituents at a dinner given to him on Sunday. He reviewed the financial and administrative policy of the Government, and announced that the farming of the tobacco monopoly supplied the necessities of the Treasury up to the end of 1869. He also stated that the Budget he should present to the Chamber would show that the national offices had been reduced by one third.

ROME.

The Pope arrived at Civita Vecchia on Monday morning, and was received with the usual honours by the French and Pontifical troops. The members of the municipality were admitted to the ceremony of kissing the Pope's feet in the palace of the Apostolic Delegate. The French and Pontifical officers were afterwards received by his Holiness, who then visited the new defensive works, and returned to Rome in the evening.

PRUSSIA.

It is semi-officially stated that Count von Bismarck will remain some weeks longer at Varzin, his health still requiring care, and that he will not be able to be present at the opening of the Chambers.

AUSTRIA.

In Monday's sitting of the Military Committee at Vienna Herr von Beust maintained the necessity of keeping the Austrian army on the war footing of 800,000 men. He stated that Austria was on excellent terms with France and England, and also with Italy; that she was unchanged in her determination to abandon all policy of revenge against Prussia; and that she desired to be on friendly terms with Russia. He added, however, that in view of the possibility of war between France and Prussia, Austria must remain armed, in order to cause her own neutrality to be respected and to prevent the attacks of other Powers. The members of the committee were strongly opposed, at first, to such a large force being maintained; but after hearing Baron Beust they were converted to his views, and supported them by a large majority. In the course of his speech Herr von Beust is said to have described the Danubian Principalities as nothing but a vast arsenal. Another telegram says:—"It is authoritatively stated that Baron Beust, in his speech before the Military Committee, only referred to the present state of Europe in general terms. In support of the proposal to fix the strength of the army at 800,000 men, he urged that Austria must not be behind other Powers in military strength. His speech is said to have consisted simply of objective comments; and the rumours current here that he had spoken of taking the part of any particular Power in the case of a conflict are complete misrepresentations."

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Tuesday, replying to the attacks of Herr Greuter upon the new laws upon religious subjects and the bill for carrying them into effect, the Minister of Justice said that the Government was weary of this continuous struggle, and intended to take measures to bring it to a close. The Minister of the Interior said that the decrees for carrying out the laws on religious subjects had been solely caused by the instructions issued by the Bishops. He added that whenever he met with resistance to the laws he should do his duty.

ROUMANIA.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Bucharest asserting that the organisation of armed bands in Roumania to invade Bulgarian territory has recommenced, Garibaldians participating in the movement.

Referring to the formation of revolutionary bands in Roumania, for the invasion of Bulgaria, the *Invalide* of St. Petersburg says:—"We are convinced that Prince Charles wishes to avoid disturbing the peace of Europe. The disturbers of peace in Roumania meet with no help from Russia; they may seek support from where the Eastern question has been so ingeniously reawakened."

TURKEY.

The English church erected by public subscription to the memory of the British soldiers and sailors who died in the Crimea was consecrated last Thursday week. The Bishop of Gibraltar officiated. The Greek Patriarch paid the unprecedented compliment of sending his Vicar and a Bishop to be present.

The *Levant Herald* has been suspended for a month for publishing a defamatory letter from Alexandria directed against the Viceroy of Egypt.

Prince Youssef Izzeddin, the Sultan's eldest son, has been named a member of the Council of the Ministry of War.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Seymour has actively entered upon his canvass. He has made speeches at Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and is now going west. President Johnson has sent him a telegraphic message heartily approving the course of action he has taken, and wishing him success. The Republican press claim the result of the late elections to indicate the unquestionable success of General Grant for the Presidency.

The President has, through General Grant, issued an order, calling the attention of the officers of the army to the provisions of the Constitution authorising the Presidential elections, and the section prohibiting any interference with the elections by officers of the army and navy. It is reported that this order was issued in consequence of General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, having issued an order prohibiting, under the authority of the Reconstruction Act and the Electoral College Bill, the holding of Presidential elections in Texas.

A party of disguised men seized the steamer *Hesper*, on the Mississippi river, below Memphis, and threw overboard 4000 stand of arms, which had been intended for arming the negroes of Arkansas. The party then escaped into the woods.

General Hooker has been placed upon the list of retired officers with full rank, in consequence of disability caused by wounds and sickness.

A riot occurred in St. Bernard parish, near New Orleans, on Sunday, between the whites and the negroes. Ten persons have been killed. Great excitement prevails in New Orleans, and the military patrol the streets.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the United States to observe Nov. 26 next as a day of public praise and thanksgiving for the general prosperity of the States, and for the continuance of amicable relations with foreign Governments.

General Sherman and other officers composing the Indian Peace Commission, who have been in session at Chicago, considering Indian affairs, have determined that "the time has come when the Government should cease to recognise the Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations, except so far as it may be requisite to recognise them as such by treaties made but not yet ratified. Hereafter, all Indians will be considered and held to be individually responsible to the laws of the United States." The Commission is in favour of dealing summarily with the Indians, and General Sherman advocates the most vigorous measures against them. From Arizona there is intelligence of an outrage by the whites against the Indians that may add to the trouble on the frontier. A party of whites attacked a band of friendly Indians and killed fifteen of them, including the chief of the tribe. Retaliation is to be expected for this outrage.

Diplomatic correspondence has been published showing that Mr. Hale had recognised the new Spanish Government by orders of the State Department. General Prim and Marshal Serrano have expressed their thanks through Mr. Hale for this prompt recognition.

CUBA.

The report that General Lersundi, Captain-General of Cuba, had acknowledged the Provisional Government in Spain is denied, and he announces that he will hold the island as a Spanish possession, irrespective of the parties governing the mother country.

Advices from Cuba state that 200 insurgents at Las Tunas have been dispersed by the troops of the Captain-General. The following telegram, dated Havannah, Monday evening, relates to the same affair:—"Troubles of little importance. Insurgents, without known programme, around Tunas, Bayamo, and Jiquani (east end of the island of Cuba), repulsed and surrounded by troops. Remainder of island quiet, but trade here stagnant."

HAYTI.

Salvage continues gaining ground, owing to dissensions in the ranks of the Cacos rebels at Seadus. An outbreak among the native soldiery of Porto Rico was apprehended. President Salvage had issued a proclamation authorising the inhabitants to pillage the towns held by the Cacos. An attack on Jacmel by the pillagers was apprehended.

INDIA.

Letters from the north-west frontier, dated the 8th ult., state that the British occupied the highest peak of the Black Mountains on the 5th, after a slight skirmish with the enemy, who disappeared. The following telegram from Sir John Lawrence to the Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, Oct. 20, would seem to indicate that the war in that quarter was at an end:—"The Huzara forces returned into Bithoor (British territory). There has been little fighting, most of the tribes coming in and submitting to our terms. The result is satisfactory."

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE expected manifesto of the Provisional Government to the nation was issued on Monday. After detailing the events which led to the establishment of the present Administration, it says:—

The Revolution has decreed universal suffrage as the evident and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people. Having proclaimed the fundamental principles of our future régime, which are based upon the most complete liberty, and have been recognised by all the Juntas, the Provisional Government is about to bring together in one single body the teachings of these manifestations of the public mind. The most important of all the essential modifications which have been introduced into the organisation of Spain is the establishment of religious liberty.

The manifesto insists upon the necessity of this reform, demonstrating that it will not injure the Catholic Church, but, on the contrary, fortify it by the opposition it will encounter. It also states that the Government hastened to proclaim liberty of printing, without which the triumphs of the revolution would remain vain and illusory formulas; and liberty of public meeting and peaceful association, which are the constant sources of activity and progress; adding that these reforms are required as the fundamental dogmas of the revolution. Spain would be able to advance with a sure step in the path of progress when these measures should come into operation, and when administrative centralisation—an instrument of corruption and tyranny—should cease to weigh upon the country. The concluding portion of the manifesto proclaims decentralisation and the establishment of public liberties as essential, and states that the colonies will enjoy the benefits of the revolution on the strong bases of freedom and credit. It continues thus:—

Spain can quietly proceed to finally choose a form of government. Without pretending to prejudice such serious and complicated questions, the Provisional Government notices as very significant the silence maintained by the Juntas respecting monarchical institutions. Yet eloquent and authoritative voices have been raised in defence of the republican system. But, however important may have been the opinions they have expressed, they are not so important as the universal reserve of the Juntas on this delicate question. Nevertheless, if the Provisional Government be mistaken—if the popular decision should be against a monarchy, the Provisional Government will respect the will of the national sovereignty.

In conclusion, the manifesto appeals to the country to maintain order, and to have confidence in the Government, which will render an account of its administration to the Cortes.

Last Saturday the Minister of Justice published a decree enacting the absolute liberty of the press and suppressing the censorship in literary and dramatic productions. The full amount of the municipal loan for promoting public industrial employment has been subscribed.

On Sunday the French, English, and Portuguese Ministers had audiences with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The recognition of the Provisional Government by Italy is also announced. The Papal Nuncio has had an interview with Senor Lorenzana, when he gave satisfactory explanations to the Minister, from which it may be foreseen that there will shortly be a recognition of the Revolutionary Government by the Roman Court.

It is stated from Lisbon that Dom Ferdinand is resolutely determined to decline the Spanish crown, should it be offered to him.

The Tertulia Club of the Progressist party has been amalgamated with the Liberal Union, thus forming one club. This fusion has been celebrated by a banquet, at which Senor Olcaga and the Marquis de Vega Armijo presided. The former delivered a speech strongly exhorting the Liberals of all shades to unite, and pointed out the necessity of this step, in order to be prepared to oppose the united reactionists. He also mentioned that the ex-Queen Isabella is intending to abdicate in favour of Don Carlos.

The Minister of War has issued a decree in which he authorises the demolition of the city walls, the citadel, and other fortifications of Barcelona, in consequence of the increase of the population of that city.

Senor Ayala, the Minister for the Colonies, has sent a circular to the colonial Governors, repeating the declaration already made by the Provisional Government to the effect that the colonies shall enjoy the advantage of the state of affairs created by the revolution. The Minister says the Government will adopt for the colonies an electoral system on as large a basis as possible, and will reserve to the Constituent Cortes the exclusive solution of all questions affecting the interests of the colonies. In conclusion, Senor Ayala promises that the revolution will proceed prudently in these matters, and will not violently destroy established rights.

The subscriptions to the municipal loan, with that promised by the Bank, now reach the amount required—namely, 10,000,000 reals.

An order has been issued stopping the annual pension of 6000 piasters paid to Archbishop Claret, the Queen's confessor.

The Continental papers give publicity to the most contradictory statements respecting the movements, present and prospective, of the ex-Queen of Spain. According to one account, she was shortly to arrive in Paris, and take up her abode in the Champs Elysées. According to another, she had already arrived in the French capital, and been received by the Emperor and Empress. Meanwhile, it is generally thought that she cannot stop much longer at Pau, and that there are difficulties in the way of her going to Rome. The *Independence Belge* says Brighton is believed to be the town she has chosen for her future residence.

LETTER FROM GENERAL PRIM.

THE Paris *Liberté* publishes the following letter from General Prim to M. Emile de Girardin:—

My dear good Friend,—You address to me in your journal, the *Liberté*, a letter commenting upon that which I wrote to MM. Henri de Fene and Edmond Tarbe, directors of the *Gaulois*. Although you have omitted to send me personally the original manuscript, I attach too much importance to the questions of which you treat not to answer it. You say that to overturn an existing Government is easy, and that the rapidity of our emancipation is not an exception of which we are entitled to boast. In support of this opinion you cite the example of your revolutions of 1830 and 1848. I have claimed no sort of superiority for our revolution. I confined myself simply to the mention of the fact that it was accomplished quickly and without much bloodshed, and those are circumstances to the credit of the Spanish people, which is as generous as misunderstood. You ask me afterwards whether I think liberty gained anything in France by the overthrow of Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Those are questions not for me to answer—present circumstances and my position make it a duty for me to be silent in regard to them. I agree with you as to the necessity of quickly replacing the government which has been overthrown; but I cannot understand why you should make this principle a pretext for accusing us of want of foresight, and alleging that we did not know on the eve of the revolution what we meant to do on the morrow. We well knew what we were destroying—namely, an arbitrary power, which constantly violated the fundamental laws; we knew equally well what we intended to put in its place—namely, a liberal power, monarchical and constitutional, subordinating the decision, however, to the national sovereignty. But you confound what is immutable with that which is accidental, and you blame me unjustly when you say that while my own mind was quite made up to co-operate in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, I had not beforehand a candidate for the throne all ready. I have contributed with all my strength to the overthrow of a dynasty which I knew to be incompatible with the liberty of my country, but I never thought of imposing upon my fellow-citizens a monarch of my choice. I am, and shall ever be, the defender of a principle. I am not the representative of this or that Prince. I will not discuss your proposition for an appeal to Chambers elected by the fallen power to choose a revolutionary government; it appears to me paradoxical, and not in keeping with your clear and practical mind. Where do you see the incompatibility which you say exists between the cries, "Down with the Bourbons!" and "Hurrah for the Constitutional Monarchy!"? I, on the contrary, think them synonymous. You pretend that the Spanish people will find neither in Portugal, Italy, France, nor England a Prince who would consent to occupy the throne of Spain. You may be right; but who tells you, however, that the accuracy of your information to-day may not be contradicted by the events of to-morrow? History is full of surprises of this sort. For my own part, I am confident that Spain will find a Prince worthy of her. You take notice of the expression "constituted" in my letter to the *Gaulois*. You have either misunderstood me or I must have expressed myself badly. What I meant to say was that we had got over the period of an armed struggle, and that we possessed a regular, though provisional government, and not that we had arrived at our definite constitution. Let me now come to the capital point of your letter. After having reproached me for having manifested sympathies for a constitutional monarchy, you make it a crime in me that I did not impose the republic upon Spain, even without convoking a constituent assembly, which you characterise as "useless," and the convocation of which you would regard as a "sign of impotence." The contradiction is a strange one on the part of such a logical man as you, and the theory, moreover, is not in accordance with the principles of a writer who has so often and so eloquently proclaimed the rights of universal suffrage. But I will not take any unfair advantage of your slip, and will confine myself to turning against you one of your own axioms. To found a monarchy, say you, you must first get a king or queen. I say that to found a republic you must have republicans. If in Spain the republican party is represented by a fraction of the people, this fraction, though very respectable, is not in my opinion numerous enough to assume the direction of affairs; in a word, to govern. In our present situation there is nothing to hinder the republican party from freely propagating their ideas; and if they can convince the nation of the excellence of their doctrines, their desires will be satisfied. Meanwhile, the republicans, like myself, have but to bow to the national will; and I see with satisfaction that we are all at one on this head, since the most eminent members of the democratic party second our efforts with an abnegation which does them honour—efforts which have no other object than to establish the liberty of our country upon solid bases. You see by the length of my answer all the attention I have given to your suggestions. You will the more appreciate this proof of the esteem in which I hold your talent when you think how absorbed I am at this moment by the many exigencies of my position. However, I do not mean to engage in polemics, which would be unsuitable to my character as a soldier and my official functions. This letter is, therefore, an exception, prompted by my desire to show you that I am faithful to old friendship, and that I entertain for you those sentiments of high consideration of which you are worthy.—Believe, my dear friend, in all my affection,

J. PRIM.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS AT PINNER.

THESE schools were established in 1845, with the object of maintaining and educating the children of deceased, as well as of necessitous, commercial travellers. In the promotion of that object the institution has since been so successful that the board of management determined to add two wings to the original building, and by that means provide for the accommodation of the increased number of candidates applying for admission. The addition consists of six spacious and handsome rooms, including a lecture-hall, a school-room, and dormitories, and it has just been completed in the same style of architecture as the main building, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the landscape close to the Pinner station, under the superintendence of Mr. Knightley. The late Prince Consort attended the inaugural ceremony of the institution, and it was hoped that the Queen would consent to be present at the opening of the new wings. Her Majesty, however, while intimating, through Sir T. Biddulph, the interest which she took in the charity, and sending a donation of £100 to its funds, expressed her regret at being unable to preside on the occasion. Subsequently Miss Burdett Coutts signified her readiness to take, on the invitation of the board of management, the chief part in the ceremonial, which was fixed for Saturday last; but, owing to a severe cold and the unfavourable state of the weather, she was, as she stated in a letter which was read in the course of the proceedings, reluctantly obliged to forego her intention to be present. Her place was supplied by the Earl of Harrowby, who arrived at the institution shortly before two o'clock, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P.; Sir Travers Twiss; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.; Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow; Mr. Alderman Causton, the Rev. Reginald Gunner, the Rev. Dr. Moore, the Rev. J. B. Norman, Mr. Woolton, and several other gentlemen. Lord Harrowby was received at the entrance of the building by some of the vice-presidents and trustees, and conducted at the head of a procession, which was formed in the basement, through the new rooms, and thence to the principal lecture-hall up stairs, which was decorated with flags

and flowers and hung round with mottoes and devices. In this hall some 200 or 300 ladies and gentlemen were assembled when Lord Harrowby and those by whom he was immediately supported took their seats on the dais which had been raised in the centre of the room. The National Anthem was sung by a choir composed of the children of the institution. Mr. Woolton, a member of the board of management, then came forward, and, after a few words expressive of the regret felt by himself and his colleagues at the enforced absence of Miss Burdett Coutts, read the address which had been prepared for presentation to her, and in which the benefits she had conferred on the institution were spoken of in terms of the deepest gratitude. Lord Harrowby, in reply, after reading the letter to which we have referred, stating the cause of Miss Coutts being unable to attend, assured Mr. Woolton and the board of management of the undiminished interest which she continued to take in the success of the institution. For his own part, he said, he looked upon such institutions as of the utmost value, based as they were on the principle of voluntary contributions and mutual co-operation, and not, like the guilds of the Middle Ages, upon that of mutual protection against violence. He knew, he added, no body of men who were more distinguished for probity and intelligence than the class of commercial travellers; and he rejoiced to think that their destitute children were so well provided for and so admirably prepared to become useful members of society as they were under that roof. At the close of his remarks, he declared the new wings to be open, amid loud cheers. Several ladies then walked up to the dais and laid upon the table in front of Lord Harrowby purses containing the sums which they had collected in aid of the charity. At the luncheon afterwards served in the dining-hall, the amount of the

contributions received from all sources was announced to be about £5000, or only £1000 short of the entire cost of the new buildings.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on Sunday, thus describes the state of parties in Spain:—
“To say that matters are at an absolute standstill in this centre of Spain, at the present moment, is to risk being accused of ignorance, of impatience, of ill-will towards the great cause, and of half a dozen other more or less unpleasant attributes. And yet such a statement would be mainly true. There is, of course, a good deal of office work transacted daily; a good many conferences, councils, and grand palavers are held as well amongst Ministers themselves as amongst party or faction leaders (as it is just now the fashion to call people of note who hold aloof from the Government) and their followings. A great number of appointments are made, many of which will scarce bear scrutiny; and the papers are crowded with projects emanating from official sources, many of which projects, dictated by estimable feelings, will be as hazardous of execution as they are virtuous in conception. In spite, however, of all these under-currents of business or agitation, the broad surface of public affairs is waveless and still, reflecting all sorts of passing images, but itself motionless. To few men is it given to penetrate to the dangerous depths below, in which secret springs of ambition, patriotism, conspiracy may be boiling and bubbling. More than one pregnant motive contributes to the sort of truce that has set in within the last few days. Those members of the Government (and they form a majority in the Cabinet) who are agreed upon a programme embracing the establishment of a constitutional

monarch, alias a puppet king, on the throne of Spain are in no hurry to invite the national decision upon the great question—Republic or no republic; it is clearly not in the interest of their cause to precipitate the elections; for their bran-new provincial Administration has not yet had time to feel its feet in office, and the ‘preparation’ of the constituencies for the exercise of their electoral faculties in the desired direction is an operation requiring some weeks, much caution, and more tact. If the monarchical party, which, not to split straws, may be said to be represented by Prim, Olozaga, and Serrano, do not effect its object and secure an overwhelming majority in the Cortes Constituyentes, it will not be for want of having filled every post, metropolitan or provincial, with its adherents. On the other hand, the Democratic or Republican party is well content to let matters stand over indefinitely. Orense, Or. Martos, Rivero, &c., reason thus, and not without astuteness:—‘So long as things go on quietly, as there are no deadlocks, no disorders, no conflicts, no hitches in the transaction of the nation’s business, we desire by no means to press forward the convocation of the Cortes. Every day that is peacefully and reasonably spent by Spain without the want of a king’s being felt is an additional argument in favour of a republic. We ask no better than that the people should have ample time allowed them to accustom themselves to the astounding fact that the political and social administration—or, rather, life—of the country can be perfectly well carried on without even the semblance of a monarch. As soon as that conviction shall have penetrated their brains, they will easily reconcile themselves to a continuance of the system, modified and perfected, that has carried them through the rough, first days of revolution, and, acting later on in conformity with this their new persuasion, they will, through the



MARSHAL SERRANO VISITING GENERAL NOVALICHES AFTER THE BATTLE AT ALCOLEA.

elections, give us a majority of the Cortes in favour of a republic as the lasting form of government to be adopted in Spain.' This is well reasoned, or, at least, plausibly; and the Monarchists have no less cogent a pretext for delay on their part. Thus it comes to pass that, by common though tacit consent, the elections, involving as they do the imperative settlement, against which there can be no appeal, of the great question awaiting solution, are being quietly kept back, for the furtherance of both parties' views. I say this advisedly; for, if the Government chose to issue the writs, and proceed with the elections to-morrow, who is to gainsay them? Or, on the other hand, if the Democrats made up their minds to try the issue as it stands, and put a heavy pressure on the Cabinet in favour of immediate convocation, the Ministry must yield, or run the risk of a counter-revolution; for it is idle to underrate the power and cohesiveness of the Republican party. I see that some of my colleagues have fallen into this error; and I think I can understand why they have done so. But I know—and I do not hesitate to assert that knowledge, although my statement will be unwelcome enough in other places besides Madrid—that that party is very numerous, that it is well organised, that it is working desperately hard, and that every day brings in new forces to its banner. I know that its provincial propaganda is, in many places, a successful one; and I feel assured, moreover, that it is prepared to contend even unto the bitter end for its principles. It believes fanatically in its cause; and, acknowledging the backwardness of Spain in many respects to the fullest extent, it insists that Spaniards are quite as fit for purely Republican institutions as for spurious or imperfect ones shrouded in the mantle of a 'constitutional' monarch. It will not do to pooh-pooh the men who hold this creed, and are striving night and day to convert the mass of their countrymen to their way of thinking. Let us not forget that universal suffrage is the machine destined to create the Parliament; that the ayuntamientos, or municipalities, will have enormous influence in the management of that machine; and that the Democratic or Republican element is stronger in the municipalities than in any other class or body throughout Spain. I do not say

but that the actual leaders of the revolution have got a strong hold of the country. I do not say that the Republicans have at the present moment anything like a majority amongst the voters of the whole nation, nor that they will succeed in attaining their end by the means appointed for deciding upon the nature of the future constitution; but I do sincerely believe that they are in possession of much greater powers than they are generally credited with, and that they will offer a formidable resistance to the re-grafting of monarchical institutions upon the now free Spanish stock."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

VISIT OF SERRANO TO NOVALICHES.

THE particulars of the interview between Marshal Serrano and General Novaliches, while the latter lay wounded at Pinto, after the fight at Alcolea, have already appeared in our columns. We need not, therefore, repeat the tale, particularly as our Illustration speaks for itself. Another touching incident of the fight may, however, be told. It is derived from a young soldier who was in Serrano's army, and who is still suffering from a wound in the foot which he received in the engagement. This young man was in one of the advanced battalions which were earliest engaged, and for some minutes his regiment and one of the Royalist army were exchanging shots at a very short distance—so short, indeed, that they could easily discern the countenances of their antagonists. Soon after the firing commenced—so soon, indeed, that the smoke had not yet obscured their vision, the soldier on his left-hand file, a young man like himself, noticed that he was being covered by the rifle of one of the enemy, and looking at his foe immediately perceived that it was his own brother. For a moment he seemed petrified with horror at the idea that he might be slain under such circumstances, and then, throwing up his arms, he exclaimed in Spanish, "O Frank, do not fire!" The Royalist was naturally astonished at hearing his name thus shouted out in the middle of battle, but he was not slow to recognise his brother, and the two lads, forgetting all about Queen or revolution, rushed into each other's arms, and

embraced between the lines of the hostile armies. I wish my story could end here. But, unfortunately, a bullet intended for some one else passed through the head of the Royalist, and he was saved from the curse of fratricide only to expire in his brother's arms.

MARKET SCENE IN MADRID.

The old Spanish type, as it is associated in our recollections with Gil Blas, is not often seen nowadays, except among the lower classes; and even the picturesque dress of muleteers and horse-dealers has been to some extent modified; but during the revolution a good deal of the old Spanish character seems to have been developed. To the outward observer, at any rate, the scene in the markets was striking enough to recall a great many of our early impressions. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made in Del Carmen, the market for vegetables and fruit. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that the Calle del Carmen is one of the streets leading to the Puerta del Sol; every thoroughfare in Madrid leads to that Alpha and Omega of Madrid. You must go there for all you want—for omnibuses, cabs, and broughams; for the best shops, for your letters, news, and even for the time of day, as the clock there regulates Madrid. Nobody can be lost who knows where this oblong square is, and the wayfarer on an excursion must take it as his starting-point. There, too, the smart people from the country congregate in pleasant variety of costume, and the Madrilenes themselves lounge when the weather is warm enough, and their big cloaks are sufficient protection from the freezing blast that comes down from the mountains. These cloaks are a great feature in the newly-made gendarmerie that has sprung from the people of Madrid, and gives them a queer, half-military, half-brigand like appearance not a little striking.

DISTRIBUTING ARMS TO THE MADRILENES.

On the first outbreak of the revolution in Madrid, and while it was yet uncertain what course the troops in the capital might take, the members of the Junta distributed large quantities of arms which were found in the public offices and stores to the people of



A MARKET SCENE IN MADRID DURING THE REVOLUTION.

the capital who were formed into a sort of civic guard to preserve order, and were placed under the command of a certain Colonel Escalante, of whom the people had made a hero, and, taking a General's sash from the shop of a military tailor, promoted him to the rank of Brigadier on their own authority, a position which he has since been allowed to retain. As may be supposed in the circumstances, some of the applicants for arms were of questionable character and still more doubtful appearance; considerable hesitation was experienced in acceding to their requests and not a little anxiety was subsequently felt as to the use that might be made of the weapons placed in their hands. Nothing, however, as our readers know, occurred to justify these fears; and after the arrival in the capital of Serrano and the victors of Alcolea, measures were taken to recover the arms that had been given out,

the greater part of which have now been collected from the citizen soldiers to whom they had been intrusted.

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Our Engraving on page 280 represents one of many scenes that have occurred in Madrid since the installation of the Provisional Government. The Madrid Junta, at the head of large masses of the people, repaired to the building in which the National Cortes were wont to assemble, and there proclaimed their approval of the new order of things and their confidence in Serrano, Prim, and their colleagues in the Government. There was, of course, much shouting and noise on these occasions. Banners were carried; the populace, the authorities, and the troops fraternised; speeches were made, and resolutions in favour of liberty adopted; but no dis-

turbance of the peace occurred, and no violence was offered to anyone. After the demonstration, the assembly dispersed—the members of the Government to their duties, the Junta to its council-chamber, the populace to their homes or to lounge in the Puerta del Sol, and the soldiers to their barracks.

THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE AT BARCELONA.

Another of our Engravings represents one of the most interesting episodes of the revolution. The Italian colony at Barcelona have presented a flag to the insurgents as a mark of their sympathy. The principal Italian representatives carried the colours themselves through the streets, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a large crowd, the houses being decorated with the combined flags of Italy and Spain.



THE JUNTA AT MADRID DISTRIBUTING ARMS TO THE POPULACE.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE centre of interest, as regards foreign affairs, has shifted somewhat since last week. In Spain, to which every eye has been turned for some time past, all seems to go on smoothly. The Provisional Government is doing its work so effectually and yet so unostentatiously that the country really does not appear to feel that it has just been the scene of a great revolution, that it is now passing through a transition state, and has not yet a settled Government. The provisional state of things, in fact, appears to be so satisfactory that neither Government nor people are in any hurry to effect a permanent arrangement; indeed, they do not seem to feel the want of it; and that is a pretty good proof that whatever form of government may be determined upon, or whoever may be called to take the highest position in the realm, will be accepted by all parties—at least, with but few exceptions. Spain, therefore, may be left to herself just now, while we glance briefly at affairs elsewhere.

Austria, for the last two years, has been pursuing so wise and unobtrusive a career, settling her internal affairs and recovering from the disaster of Sadowa, that little room has been afforded for comment on her affairs, except of a congratulatory kind. A singular and somewhat ambiguous feature, however, has just been exhibited in the policy of the empire. The Committee of the Reichsrath commissioned to consider the questions involved in the national armaments were disposed to think that a considerable reduction might be made in the number of men kept under arms. To discuss this point they had a private conference with the Prime Minister, Baron von Beust, who is said to have adduced reasons that satisfied the committee that the army should be kept up to an effective strength of 800,000 men. Now, it is difficult to understand for what purpose this enormous army can be required. It cannot well be for the purposes to which Austrian armies were wont to be devoted: that of keeping down reluctantly-submissive—indeed, half-rebellious—provinces. Venetia has been relinquished, Hungary has been conciliated, the Tyrol is contented, the provinces included in Austria Proper were not known to be disaffected, Bohemia alone presents elements of disturbance; but 800,000 men cannot be needed to repress the Pan-Slavonic aspirations of the Bohemians. There are troubles with the clergy and a difficulty with Rome, to be sure; but these, one would think, ought to be settled by law, and not by arms. Whence, then, the necessity for the immense force which Austria proposes to maintain? Its maintenance must grievously burden the national finances, and keeping so many of the most vigorous of her sons in costly idleness must greatly hinder the development of the nation's industry and resources. Does Austria apprehend war? and, if so, in what quarter? Is it in the East or in the West—on her front or in her rear—that she expects peril to arise? In other words, is Austria standing prepared for an encounter with Russia or with Prussia, or with both? These are grave questions, to which there seems small materials out of which to frame answers. We live in strangely anomalous times. Everybody talks of peace, and yet all Continental nations stand armed to the teeth and prepared for war!

If one could trust appearances, a hope of peace is afforded by the remarks prefixed to a new map of France which has just been published officially in Paris. We are there told that recent changes in Europe—that is, the extended dominion and influence of Prussia—have not altered the balance of power to the detriment of France, which, it is added, "has nothing to fear from any quarter." About this last fact we should have thought there could be no question. Nobody can wish to injure France, because it is nobody's interest to do so. She is sufficiently powerful to protect herself on all sides; and, moreover, she is sufficiently ready to exercise her power to induce neighbouring nations to be cautious in provoking her to action. There is, no doubt, some soreness felt in France about the recent aggrandisement of Prussia; but all disposition to make that a cause of quarrel now is disclaimed by the Emperor and his Government, and Prussia has too much to do in the way of consolidating her late acquisitions to take the initiative in war. If danger to the disturbance of peace arises, it is more likely to come from France than from any other quarter, and yet the ruler of France is continually proclaiming his satisfaction with the existing state of affairs, and declaring his desire for peace. Can the world trust in his sincerity? We hope so, and that all the more when we hear of propositions of disarmament emanating from him and reciprocated by Prussia. But the question always recurs, if all be so pacific as rulers would have us

believe, why keep up the enormous armaments that drain the finances, cripple the industrial enterprise, and exhaust the resources of the nations of the Continent? We must, we fear, wait for events to reply.

For ourselves, we seem still doomed to endure our old and constantly-recurring annoyance of having a "little war" on our hands. No sooner are the troubles on our north-west frontier in India brought to a close, than news reaches us of a fresh native war in New Zealand. Those indomitable Maoris are again in arms, and though in small numbers, have, as usual, managed to inflict defeat on the troops sent against them. We have as yet but meagre information on the subject; but it seems certain that misfortune has attended our arms in the contest, and it is more than likely that we shall have considerable difficulty in recovering our prestige in that quarter. We shall, no doubt, do so in the end; the savage will have to succumb before civilised man; but it is not pleasant for civilised men to have continually thrust upon them the task of restraining and ultimately exterminating—for it must come to that in the end—savage races with whom they would willingly live in peace if they could. We shall look with some anxiety for further advices from the antipodes.

ANOTHER TORY RUSE.—Mr. S. Brame, of Birmingham, has drawn the attention of Mr. Bright to an announcement placarded on the walls of a neighbouring town, with the view of prejudicing the minds of Dissenters against the hon. gentleman. It was as follows:—"From a quite independent quarter we learn that within the last nine months Mr. Bright and Mr. Dillwyn had a formal interview with Cardinal Cullen and Monsignor Woodcock, to arrange in what way the spoils of the Irish Church could be appropriated by the Irish Roman Catholics." Mr. Bright's reply was characteristic:—"I have not written publicly to contradict the paragraph to which you refer. I have thought that a lie so absurd might be left to its fate. There is, surely, no person who can believe it, on whom any argument, or statement, or contradiction of mine could have any influence."

ENDOWED CHARITIES.—The first part of the general digest of endowed charities, which has been compiled by the Charity Commissioners, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It is for the county of Bedford, and shows in that county charities having a gross annual income of £24,998. As may be supposed, the principal endowed charity in the list is the well-known Bedford charity, which, in addition to property in possession unproductive of income, is described as having a gross income of £13,211. This large fund is applicable thus:—£3559 to the grammar school, £4155 to the commercial school, £640 to exhibitions or scholarships, £410 to prize premiums, £992 to apprenticeship, £500 to marriage portions, £2626 to almshouses and pensioners, £269 to distributions in money. The other endowed charities, of course, seem small in comparison with this, and a great many of them are absolutely very small indeed. The list shows charities in ninety several places in the county:—In Amptill, with an income of £861; in Dunstable, £897; in Leighton Buzzard, £659; in Luton, £540; in Stotfold, £390; in Biggleswade, £349; in Bedford, £237; in Eversholt, £280; in Eghington, £220. The income of the charities of Bedfordshire is applicable thus:—£9458 to education, £3212 to apprenticeship and advancement in life; £671 to endowment of the clergy, lecturers, and for sermons; £991 to church purposes, such as repairs, organist, &c.; £91 to the maintenance of Dissenting places of worship and their ministers, £20 to the education of Dissenters; £392 to public uses, such as repair of bridges; £6658 to the support of almshouses and pensioners, £1147 to the distribution of articles in kind, £1295 for distribution in money, £1103 for the general uses of the poor. There is a "general charity," with an income of £1919 a year, devoted partly to the church and poor of Dunstable and partly to aiding poor clergymen and widows or daughters of clergymen.

PAROCHIAL REFORM IN ST. PANCRAS.—A crowded meeting was held on Monday evening in the Vestry-Hall, St. Pancras, to protest against the enormous taxation to which the parish has been for years subjected. It was the culminating meeting of several others held during the past few months in various parts of the parish, where the opinion of the ratepayers has unmistakably pronounced against the present rate and manner of parochial expenditure. Mr. Garvey, barrister, was the chairman of the meeting. The proceedings commenced by the reading of a report drawn up by a committee, which said they had arrived at the conclusion that great pressure was necessary before any reform in parochial expenditure could be achieved. It was stated in the report that 700 requisitionists had signed a petition for the present meeting. A letter was read from the chairman of the St. Pancras board of guardians, stating that the members of that board had resolved to attend, to refute the untruthful statements which had been circulated respecting the expenditure under their control. Finding, however, that the promoters of the meeting had taken some pains to exclude them from seats on the platform, where alone they could be heard, they had determined to abandon their intention to be present. They were willing, however, to give any necessary explanation that was required, and if this was not demanded they would at the end of the year address a statement to the ratepayers defending their expenditure. The chairman stated the purpose of the meeting. Assuming the proposition that local taxation, together with imperial burdens, had now reached an intolerable point, he expressed his belief that the guardians individually were honourable men, but that they and the vestry collectively did things which personally they would shrink from, and that they were overridden—the vestry by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the guardians by the Poor-Law Board—a combined despotic combination which he called upon the ratepayers to set their faces against. The first resolution expressed the alarm of the ratepayers at the increase of local taxation, and the liabilities being incurred through the action of the vestry and guardians, as also at the demands of irresponsible boards, and pledged the meeting to adopt every legitimate means at their command for the promotion of a thorough parochial reform. The second resolution declared the opinion that "those boards which have now the power of issuing precepts for unlimited sums of money should be of a truly representative character, elected by and from the ratepayers, and to whom they should be directly responsible for the expenditure of the funds thus obtained." The third motion had for its object the formation of a Parochial Rates Reduction Association, whose objects were "the reduction of parochial taxation, the abolition of irresponsible boards, and the direct responsibility of the taxmakers to the taxpayers." The whole of the resolutions were carried with great enthusiasm.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.—On Monday evening a lecture was delivered in the Peel Institution, Accrington, by the Rev. Canon Robinson, M.A., Rector of Bolton Abbey, being a clergyman's exposition of his reasons for advocating disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. S. Rhodes, who, in a brief speech, introduced the lecturer, who was warmly received. He commenced his lecture by stating that he did not speak as a politician, much less as a party man. By what he should say that evening he was not anxious to create any party feeling or excitement; but he asked them to weigh well the arguments he should adduce, and the statements he should make, which would be his own honest convictions, and not opinions expressed simply to please any one party. In referring to the subject of his lecture he said that the Established Church in Ireland was forced upon the people of that country, and he thought that if the people of Ireland were their own masters the Church in that country would in a short time cease to exist as an Establishment. Fears were entertained by those of the opposite party that if the Church were disestablished and disendowed Roman Catholicism would be introduced in Ireland on a much larger scale. Now he, as a clergyman of the Church of England, and as one who loved that Church, anticipated no such results; but he thought that if the Church were disestablished and disendowed it would tend to make it more prosperous than heretofore. Disendowing the Irish Church was characterised by their opponents as spoliation and robbery, but he contended that such was not the case. The property with which the Church in Ireland was endowed was the property of the nation; and, therefore, the nation had a right to dispose of it as it thought best. The tithes were compulsory, and the nation had always claimed the right to dispose of them. The most fearful consequences were predicted by their opponents if the Irish Church were disestablished and disendowed. It was said that the bulwarks of Protestantism would for ever be thrown down, and that nothing would be left to stem the tide of Popery, which they said would come in like a flood and cover the land with desolating water. Now, what did all that cry mean? He would tell them, in the words of Shakespeare. It was

"Like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing."

He maintained, in conclusion, that the Established Church in Ireland was an injustice to the people, and the sooner it was got rid of as an Establishment the better. The statement that the disestablishment of the Church in England would follow was a fallacy; but he said that, if the Church in England had to fall in a similar condition as it had in Ireland, he should raise his voice for its disestablishment with as much earnestness as he was now advocating the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the proceedings.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will reside at Windsor Castle until about the 18th of next month, and afterwards proceed to Osborne to spend Christmas and remain there until February. The Court will then return to Windsor.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has sent, through the Marquis de Coigny, Charge-d'Affaires of France at Bern, a subscription of 20,000fr. (£500) in aid of the victims of the recent inundations in Switzerland.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND has forwarded £10 to the treasurer of the Dover Sailors' Home, as a recognition of the value of that charitable institution, and of the coincidence of a wrecked Dutch crew being landed at Dover and received at the home at the same time that her Majesty landed.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, it is said, will, towards the end of the autumnal season, pass a week at Compiègne. The Empress, the story is, when she got hold of her at St. Cloud the other day, would not let her go without conditionally promising to accept her hospitality. Should circumstances not prevent the visit, the Crown Prince will doubtless accompany her Royal Highness.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is expected to leave Plymouth in the Galatea on Sunday (to-morrow). His Royal Highness will visit successively the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the East Indies, and is expected to return to England about the month of July, 1870. From the time of the Galatea's departure to her return she is expected to cover a distance of nearly 40,000 miles.

MR. DISRAELI has directed that the widow of Dr. Stevelly, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, shall receive an immediate grant of £100 from the Royal bounty, in consideration of the important services rendered to science during a long period of years by her late husband.

LORD DERBY has again been suffering from an attack of gout in the hand, which confined him to his bed on one or two days last week. The noble Lord is now much better; but the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Knowsley has been postponed in consequence of the Earl's illness.

LORD MAYO'S APPOINTMENT to the Governor-Generalship of India, in succession to Sir John Lawrence, was notified in the *London Gazette* on Tuesday.

MR. GLADSTONE, who has brought his election tour in South-West Lancashire to a termination, has returned to Hawarden Castle, where the right hon. gentleman is expected to remain until the eve of the elections.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has appointed Nov. 16 to hear the case "Martin v. Mackonochie" before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from the judgment of the Archdeacon Court.

DR. DEANE, Q.C., it is understood, will be the new Chancellor of Norwich, in the room of the late Mr. Evans, who was lately thrown from his horse and killed.

THE REV. DR. CALDERWOOD, Glasgow, was inducted, on Monday, into the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University, to which he was recently appointed. It is understood that the installation of Sir Alexander Grant into the Principalship of the University is fixed for Tuesday next.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA on Tuesday paid a visit to Portsmouth, where he was presented with an address by the Mayor on the part of the Town Council. His Lordship, in the course of a brief reply, paid high tribute to the services of her Majesty's land and sea forces in the Abyssinian expedition. Lord Napier was entertained at a banquet in the evening.

THE COURT OF ROME has notified through the Nuncio at Madrid that it is opposed to the establishment of religious liberty in Spain.

THE COMMON LAW JUDGES will assemble in the Court of Exchequer on the 12th proximo to nominate the new Sheriffs for England and Wales.

DR. NELATON has received a present from the King of Prussia of a handsome porcelain vase from the Royal Berlin Manufactory, as an acknowledgment of his professional services to Count de Goltz.

SOME NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS have occurred in Naples. They commenced by shouts raised in one of the theatres of "Long live the Spanish Republic!" and ended by vociferations in the streets of "Long live the Italian Republic!"

VICTOR HUGO has issued an address to the Spanish people in which he recalls to them the past glories of their country, and advises them to establish a republic instead of a monarchy to fill the place of the government they have overthrown.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has entrusted to Mr. Henry Ward, the naturalist and taxidermist, the arrangement of his ornithological collection, consisting of specimens from India, Africa, and South America, the completion of which will be executed during the absence of his Royal Highness.

AN ACTION has been commenced against the London and North-Western Railway Company, in one of the Irish courts, for the recovery of the value of the paraffin oil lost on the occasion of the Abergele catastrophe.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF GUIANA, rendered vacant by the removal of the late Judge, upon the recommendation of the Privy Council, has been conferred upon Sir William Snagg, Chief Justice of Antigua. The value of the Guiana judgeship is £2500 per annum, the Antiguan appointment being worth only £1150.

A CHEAP BOOK, designed for the people, "The Secret Memoirs of Queen Isabella," has met with a prodigious sale at Madrid.

DR. MANNING, Archbishop of Westminster, laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church at West Drayton, near Uxbridge, on Monday afternoon. Dr. Manning congratulated the congregation on the steady increase which their faith is making in this country, and urged them to still further efforts to extend it.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN entered the house of Mr. Wigmore, a gentleman farmer, near Middleton, Ireland, on Monday night, and seized several guns and pistols.

THE WORKING MEN'S MEETING which Mr. Bright is to address on the occasion of his approaching visit to Edinburgh will be held in the Corn Exchange, on the evening of Nov. 5. Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., will preside.

MATTHEW KEENAN, a "Fenian" soldier of the 90th Light Infantry, has been sentenced to 672 days' imprisonment at Kurrachee for using "traitorous language respecting the Queen."

AN ITALIAN LINE OF STEAMERS, intended to touch at the Mediterranean ports and then proceed to New York, is about to be established. The object is to convey Italian fruits rapidly to the United States—a trade greatly on the increase.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS appears to have subsided for the present. The flow of lava has ceased, and the crater now only emits, from time to time, a small cloud of white smoke.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE, according to late advices, were still being felt in Peru, and a loan was spoken of for the purpose of rebuilding the edifices destroyed. An official report states that 64,000 deaths occurred in Ecuador from the earthquake there.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES AUTHORITIES believe themselves to be in possession of evidence that a conspiracy really did exist to assassinate Prince Alfred. One conspirator, it is added, had been murdered, having been considered untrustworthy by his accomplices.

THE LADY who calls herself the Countess of Derwentwater, and who has been encamped on the road leading to Dilston Castle for several weeks, has at length been summoned by the local authorities for an obstruction of the highway. The "Countess" meets with much sympathy in Tynedale, and a meeting has been held at Corbridge to support her claims to the Derwentwater estates.

A CARDIFF JOURNEYMAN PAINTER NAMED ASHTON is about to come into the possession of estates of the value of about £80,000, left him by a deceased nephew, a medical gentleman, who lived in Australia for many years. One of the estates, it is said, is in Carmarthenshire.

THE MARITIME EXHIBITION AT HAVRE was closed on Tuesday with a speech from M. Forcade la Roquette, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. After saying that England had occupied an important position in the exhibition, he pointed out the advantages which had resulted from the closer intimacy of the two countries during the last twenty years.

AN EARTHQUAKE is reported to have occurred at San Francisco on the evening of the 22nd. The people, in an excited state, thronged the streets during the night. The damage is stated to be small. This was the second visitation of the kind that had occurred in San Francisco since the destructive earthquakes in South America.

THE ROMAN OFFICIAL JOURNALS deny the statement that the Pope is fitting up a palace for the reception of the Queen of Spain. "The report," they say, "is a stupid invention, a calumny devised and propagated by human malice." The Liberal journals take notice of this denial, and ask whether the Pope is ashamed to afford an asylum to her on whom he bestowed the golden rose last year.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE writes to Mr. Gladstone to deny the correctness of the newspaper report which represented him as saying that he would resist the disestablishment of the Irish Church but he refused to go to Parliament with a pledge to that effect. Sir Stafford states that, both orally and by letter, he has distinctly pledged himself to resist disestablishment, only reserving to himself liberty of action hereafter under circumstances which he cannot now foresee.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, who had been invited to a banquet by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, met the members of that body, at the Townhall, on Tuesday, where his Lordship was presented with addresses from the Chamber and the Cotton Supply Association. The banquet took place at the Queen's Hotel in the evening. On Wednesday evening the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes held their annual meeting at the Free-Trade Hall, and the noble Marquis distributed the prizes.

THE LOUNGER.

THE Registration Act of last Session—an Act to expedite the registration of electors so that the new Parliament might meet this year—was not the Premier's child. He did not publicly disown it when it was born; that he dared not do. But it is pretty well known that he disliked it and would have quietly strangled it in the birth, had his power been as strong as his will. This Act owed its existence really to the Opposition. They argued that Parliament ought to have been dissolved immediately after the Reform Bill of 1866 had become law. A dissolution, though, then was impossible, because the bill for redistribution of seats was not passed. "But now," they said, "it is passed, and obviously Parliament ought to be dissolved, and the new Parliament ought to be assembled as soon as possible." The Premier would have turned a deaf ear to all this; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward Hunt, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, convinced by the arguments of the Opposition, or stung by the taunt that her Majesty's Ministers were afraid to go to the country, determined that a bill to expedite the registration must and should be brought in. You will remember that Mr. Ward Hunt said this, or something like it:—"The position of the Government was intolerable, and he was very anxious that at the very earliest period a new Parliament should be assembled to settle the question who should sit on those benches." Well, the bill was brought in and passed; the registrations have been completed; and now it is rumoured that, contrary to the general opinion, and a quasi-authoritative declaration that Parliament would be dissolved on the 11th of next month, and be called together again on the 9th or 10th of December, Parliament will not be dissolved till Nov. 17. The *Times* promptly denied the authority of the report almost as soon as it was heard. It is noticeable, though, that the *Times*, after the denial, argued against the policy of postponement as if the rumour might possibly be authentic. The *Daily News* and the *Star* seem to take it for granted that the report was authentic. The *Standard* was ominously silent. My opinion is that it was authentic. Probably, though, it will be denied before this article can be published; but, if this should be so, I shall not the less believe in the authenticity. You will remember that, some time ago, I told your readers that something of the sort was afloat, and I have not the slightest doubt that Disraeli has been trying it on. A fortnight back I met in the country the brother of a Minister of the Crown. We got talking upon the subject. "Will Parliament meet this year?" I asked. "Oh, no!" he replied; "that is quite understood." Yes, you may depend upon it that the Premier has been trying it on. He never liked this December sitting; it was always nauseous to him; and, rely upon it, he will not take the nauseous draught if he can avoid it. Whether he can put it aside is a question which will be probably decided before you go to press. Having still some confidence in the honour of English gentlemen, and remembering that twelve out of the thirteen members of the Cabinet are English gentlemen, I should say that the dodge cannot succeed; but, if it should, that confidence, already shaken, will entirely vanish. You perceive that again the Sovereign's name is thrust forward. The *Times* told us that the rumour affirmed that the postponement was "by command;" the *Star* tells us that the plea for the postponement is a request from the Queen. This, if true, is very bad. One of two things: either the Queen has made a request, or she has not. If she has, she has acted in a very unseemly and unconstitutional manner. The maxim "The Queen can do no wrong" simply means that she can do nothing, and therefore is responsible for nothing; it means only that. So long as she does nothing, she is responsible for nothing; her Ministers are alone responsible. But if her Majesty shall take upon herself the management of affairs of State, she will have to be made responsible. It is to my mind to the last degree improbable that she has interfered. Very early in her reign she learned, under the guidance of Lord Melbourne and the late King of the Belgians, her uncle, the theory and practice of the Constitution; and I believe that she has never for many years stepped beyond the prescribed line. I say for many years, because it is pretty well known that, when she was very young, there was a disposition to interfere; but it was promptly put down. A despatch was sent to her for perusal. This was returned to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, altered. The Foreign Secretary, without note or comment, sent a fresh copy, without the alteration, back to her Majesty. It was duly returned without remark. It has been suggested to me by a friend that perhaps Disraeli, having educated his party and given them quite a new version of Conservatism, is now educating her Majesty in a new theory of the English Constitution. Heaven forbid that this should be so! But if it were, we should have to revive impeachments and refit the traitor's prison in the Tower. But it is not so. It is not credible. We must, then, adopt the other alternative—that is, if the rumour be true. Her Majesty's name has again been unconstitutionally used. This is not at all incredible; for Disraeli has certainly done this once. Really, Mr. Editor, it is time we got quit of this gentleman; for he is steering us into strange latitudes.

My readers, if I know them, will, I am sure, be glad to learn that two of our most honest and able Reformers are quite safe to be returned to Parliament again. I allude to the members for Brighton, Mr. White and Professor Fawcett. True, that strange enigma, Mr. W. Coningham, has appeared upon the scene again as a Marplot, followed, of course, by Mr. Moor, a Conservative. Mr. Moor got into Parliament, in 1864, through a vagary of Mr. Coningham. Mr. C. was first elected member for Brighton in 1857, and was again elected in 1859. In 1864, when a dissolution in the next year was inevitable, he suddenly and unaccountably resigned his seat, and thus opened a door for Mr. Moor. In 1865 there were three candidates—Mr. White, Professor Fawcett, and Mr. Moor. Mr. Moor was decisively defeated. He was 1931 below Mr. White, and 531 behind Professor Fawcett. When the Reform Bill was passed in 1866 it was thought that at Brighton there would, at the coming election, be no contest. Why should there be? The Liberal party were satisfied a Conservative would not stand the smallest chance. Suddenly, however, last year, our wild, eccentric, and restless friend, William Coningham, again stirred with ambition for senatorial honours, appears on the field to oppose Professor Fawcett. Having read his address and his speeches, I am compelled to conclude that ambition is his only motive. The reasons which he gives, as far as one can understand them—for some of them are not very intelligible—are simply absurd. The real impulsive power which has forced him into the arena is simply ambition; and his hopes of success are the mere promptings of vanity. He fancies that Brighton was profoundly grieved when it lost him, has been mourning in sackcloth and ashes ever since, and will receive him back with acclamation. But he is entirely mistaken. He might, no doubt, have kept his seat. At all events, Professor Fawcett would not have tried to disturb him; but the Brighton Liberals are too proud and independent to suffer themselves to be used thus. Mr. Coningham must think that he can go into Parliament through Brighton, and go out, and then go in again, just as if Brighton were his pocket borough. "No," they say; "we had you once, and would have kept you; but you wouldn't have us. Now we have got a member whom we like quite as well as we liked you, and, on the whole, perhaps better." Neither will Mr. Coningham's political creed satisfy the Brighton Liberals. At a private meeting—a public meeting he has not yet called—he said "that he did not at this supreme crisis care a brass farthing whether the Whigs, Tories, or Radicals were at the helm." The force of folly can no further go.

Hertfordshire returns three members. In 1865 it elected the Hon. Henry Francis Cowper, a Liberal, a son of the late Lord Cowper, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, and Mr. Surtees, Conservatives, and rejected Mr. Abel Smith, a Conservative. In 1866, when Sir E. Lytton Bulwer was raised to the House of Peers, Mr. Abel Smith was returned without opposition. The Hertfordshire Liberals have been for a long time seeking for a second Liberal

candidate, and could not find one; they have at last persuaded Mr. Brand, son of the Hon. Mr. Brand, late whip of the Liberal party, to stand. His father is brother and heir presumptive of Earl Daer, who has property in the county.

Gladstone's seat for South-West Lancashire is, I am told, quite safe. There is a majority of the old constituency against him, but a very large majority of the new will carry him in easily.

Omnipotent death has seized the Right Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and carried him behind the dark curtain. The appointment of a successor is the most splendid prize which Disraeli has yet had to give away. It is worth £15,000 a year! What a pot full of money Dr. Longley must have got together! He held Ripon twenty years at £4500, Durham six years at £8000, Canterbury six at £15,000, and no rent to pay!

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

I have looked, with much pleasure, at the first part of *England's Antiphon* (Macmillan and Co.), edited by Dr. George MacDonald—a collection of sacred lyrics, with critical notices. Dr. MacDonald is always a delightful and inspiring writer, and this *Antiphon* will make a deeply interesting volume. The comments appear to me to be in general of a high order of merit—short, quick with the author's peculiar intelligence, and rarely irrelevant. In all Dr. MacDonald writes there is a tendency to put recondite meanings into simple things, and this tendency appears here and there in the comments, and in one case rather flagrantly. In the well-known line in the "Good Counsel" attributed to Chaucer,

The wrestling of this world asketh a fall,

Dr. MacDonald renders the last three words—"tempts destruction." This is evidently wrong. The line merely means that you cannot struggle with the difficulties of life without getting "a throw" now and then—it is simply a comment upon the line which precedes it, "Take things with submission." I might make other criticisms, but have not time, and must pass on to say a word or two about the first sentence in the "Introduction"—"If the act of worship be the highest human condition, it follows that the highest human art must find material in the modes of worship." How so? Let us test this by putting the converse:—"If the act of so-and-so be the lowest human condition, it follows that the lowest human art must find material in the modes of so-and-so." You see at a glance that there is something assumed here (as there also is in the other form of the proposition)—viz., that every "human condition" necessarily contains material for Art. It is, at both ends, a very hazardous doctrine.

I have often the pleasure of praising *Tinsley's Magazine*, and every reader will sympathise with a writer in the present number who wishes to put down amateur pugilism. But the criticism of Lord Houghton and Miss Jean Ingelow, though clever and evidently by a writer who knows high-class poetry when he sees it, is both coarse and unjust. Nobody that I ever heard of thinks Lord Houghton a great poet, and it would have been a far better thing to do to point out a few more of the really good things he has written in verse than to slap him in the face without occasion. A careful selection from Lord Houghton by a discriminating hand would make a small book, but one that would be prized. With the special criticisms on particular passages, I agree—generally. But it is hypercriticism to object to the word "font" as applied to the pool of Bethesda. With the particular criticism, on Miss Ingelow, I also agree, except as to the charge of irreverence—which is absurd. Miss Ingelow has no speculative power whatever; and I think the exceedingly rapid sale of her poems (fifteen editions!) is chiefly to be attributed to the fact that her tone in writing upon speculative questions happens to fit the prevalent tone of certain portions of the educated and half-educated classes. But something similar might be said—has been truly said—of the "In Memoriam;" and Miss Ingelow is greatly superior, not only to the Laureate, but to nearly all living writers of verse in the tender and real humanity of her poetry. There is a "note" in it that is not found in any piece which Mr. Tennyson ever wrote, and which is one great secret of her attractive power. I agree with the writer in *Tinsley* in condemning such writing as "The Supper at the Mill" and "Scholar and Carpenter;" but compositions like those little idylls (on a bad model, I agree) should not be treated with scorn; they are not pretensions, they violate no *incontestable* rule of criticism, and they are full of heart. Again, it is unfair to omit all mention of such poems as "The Bells of Enderby" and others, which critics of all schools have agreed to receive with delight. Some of the lady's pictures of nature are of singular beauty, and she is one of the most musical of living writers. On the whole, the article in *Tinsley* contains more clever cockney "slashing" than criticism.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A merry little burlesque on a very gloomy opera has been produced with success at the NEW HOLBORN THEATRE. It is written by Mr. Byron; and, being written by Mr. Byron, it is neatly and gracefully written, and depends for its success rather upon skilful couplets, skilfully delivered, than on mere clowning and empty horseplay. I am very glad indeed to welcome Mr. Byron back to the arena in which he has so long and so unapproachably maintained his position. No burlesque-writer has produced so many successful pieces as Mr. Byron; and no burlesque-writer, except the late Robert Brough, has so thoroughly deserved his successes. I hope Mr. Byron is going to leave sensation drama alone. It is certainly not a higher walk of dramatic art than burlesque, and it is one for which Mr. Byron's keen sense of humour particularly unfits him. Let him stick to burlesque, and it will then be worth some manager's while to get together a good burlesque company, if only for the sake of playing his pieces. "Lucrezia Borgia, M.D.; or, La Grande Doctresse" ("Duchesse" it was printed last week) is a close and amusing parody on the original opera. Lucrezia is transformed into a Mary Walker (a fact that suggests that the piece has been some time lying by), who is in the habit of testing her poisons on the body of Jubetta, her "physic boy." In other respects there is but little departure from the original story. Lucrezia is played by Mr. Honey; and, to those who care to see a man in a low dress and short sleeves, this fact will, no doubt, prove an attraction. I am bound to admit that there was no trace of vulgarity in Mr. Honey's acting; but a man in woman's petticoats is—but I think I have wrote something to this effect on Mr. Danvers in "Richard III." I am at a loss to see how the piece is benefited by making Mr. Honey a woman. He is not in the remotest degree like a woman, although he receives all the assistance that flaxen wigs and complexion powder can afford him. Now, if he had played the Duke—a strong part dreadfully massacred by a Mr. Drew—Mr. Honey would have been in his proper place, and playing a part that would have suited him exactly. Miss Fanny Josephs was a sparkling Gennaro, and gave her lines and sang her songs with taste. Miss Minnie Sydney—the young lady who distinguished herself some time ago by the excellent fashion in which she played a gipsy in "A Wild Goose Chase," at the Haymarket—has been added to the company, and plays a small part with tact and animation. The other parts are filled by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Arthur, Miss Weathersby, Miss Lovell, and Miss Joy. I am sorry that the book is not published; for I should have liked to justify my commendatory remarks by one or two extracts. I remember, however, that the Duke, referring to the manner in which Gennaro has defaced his name on the portal, declares that Gennaro has insulted his ancient house. Lucrezia, defending Gennaro, says,

No, not your house; but only your front door.

The bathos here is admirable, the pun complete. The piece was quite successful, and Mr. Byron was summoned to receive the usual compliments. If I might suggest an improvement, it would be that much of the dancing be excised, and that Mr. Leybourne be left alone. There is already too much "music hall" in all burlesques, and when the style of a comic singer is imitated on the stage, a compliment is paid him which he does not deserve.

Mr. Mapleson has commenced a short series of operatic performances at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, the first of which took place on Saturday last, when Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" was given to a crowded house. As the cast was quite familiar to those who have seen Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bellini, Signor Mongini, and Mr. Santley in this opera, it is sufficient to say that it was splendidly successful—Madame Trebelli having been encored in the *brindisi* "Il segreto." Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and a distinguished company were present, and "God Save the Queen" was sung after the opera.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SHAKSPEARE.

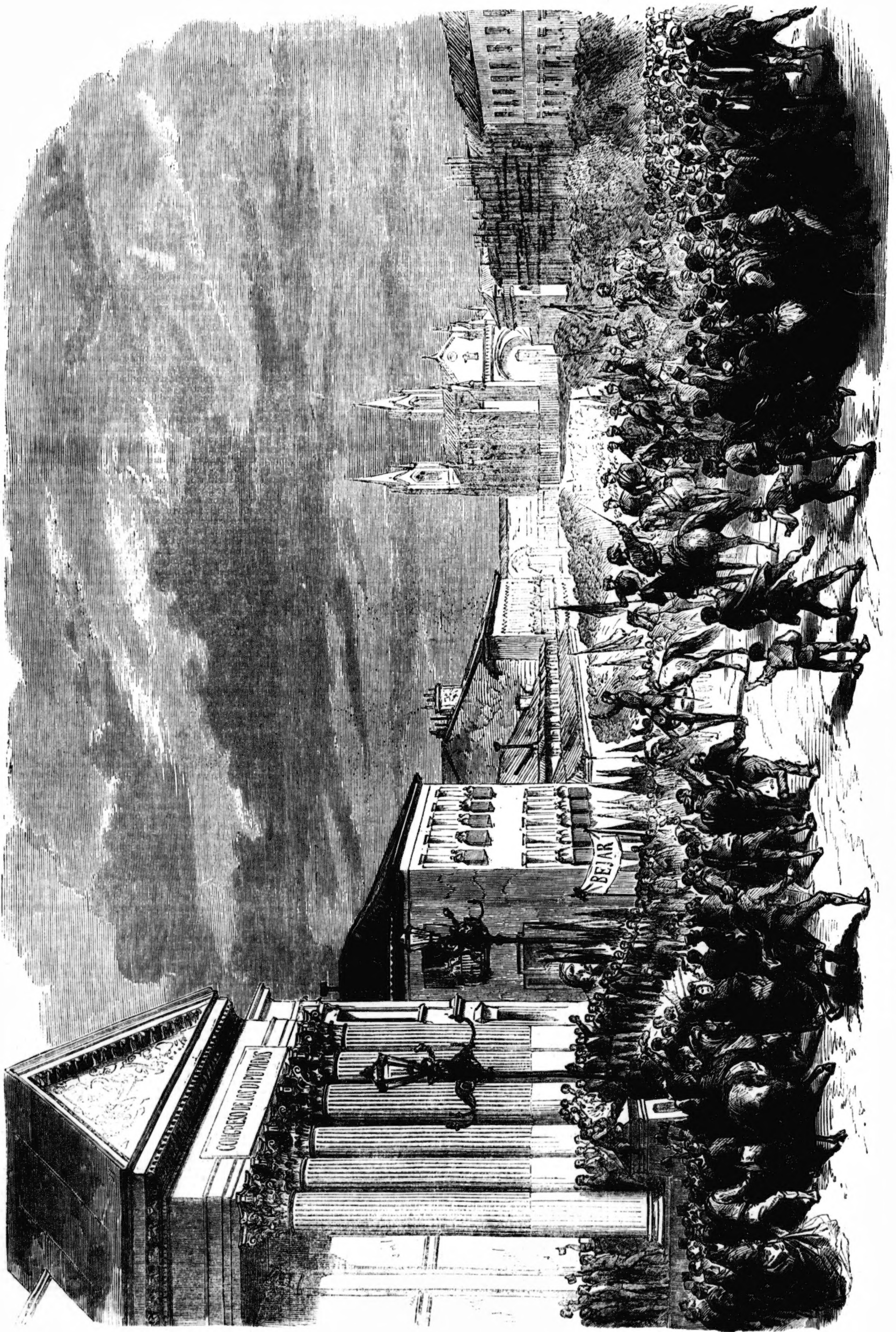
ALTHOUGH the tercentenary festival at Stratford-on-Avon in 1864 was to the world at large a mere nine days' wonder, it has not been without its fruits among those archaeologists who take a special interest in the spot connected with the birth and death of our national poet. In the way of permanent Shakspearean monuments, there is much now to be seen at Stratford that was not to be found there four years ago. The site of New-place, the house which was purchased by Shakspeare when he returned to his native town with the wealth acquired in London, and in which he breathed his last, has for rather more than a year been converted into a sort of pleasure-ground, for the use of such of the public as are willing to pay sixpence for the right of treading on hallowed soil. The foundations, which are all that remain of the house, so ruthlessly demolished by Mr. Gastrell, are carefully preserved beneath an iron grating, and a scion of the mulberry-tree, destroyed by the same hand, stands on a conspicuous spot. The ground plan of the house and the two gardens attached to it may thus be easily traced. The only eyesore at present is the theatre, which stands in a corner of the land for the benefit of nobody, and which, it is hoped, will soon be purchased and pulled down. A board is raised on the lawn, inscribed with a list of donors, headed by the late Prince Consort, by whom the amount (upwards of £3000) for purchasing the property was subscribed. The land, it should be observed, was transferred to trustees by Mr. Halliwell, who bought it in the first instance, and who is the presiding genius over all that concerns Shakspeare at Stratford. As for the board, it is but a temporary record, which is to give place in time to a more substantial memorial. In the house adjoining New-place, and occupied by a very intelligent gentleman, to whom the care of the grounds is confided, are several engraved portraits of Shakspeare, and likewise a curious painting of a lady, supposed to be one of that Clopton family from whom Shakspeare purchased the estate. In this house, too, are several curiosities dug up when the foundations of New Place were discovered. These were for some time kept in the house in Henley-street, which is not only visited as the poet's birthplace, but a portion of which is used as a Shakspearean "museum." Persons who visit Stratford should be aware that, when the "museum" is mentioned, reference is made to the rooms in Henley-street. The removal was effected on the ground that the curiosities in question belonged rather to the place of Shakspeare's death than to that of his birth; and if, on the one hand, the museum has been deprived of a part of its treasures, it has, on the other, received several important additions. Among these is the collection bequeathed to Stratford by the late Mr. Fairholt, who died in 1866, comprising a curious set of "Longbeard jugs" used in the time of Shakspeare. These jugs vindicate their name by the semblance of a huge beard that flows from a face forming the beak. In the same cabinet with these is a singularly beautiful goblet carved from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, and presented by the Corporation, who have also given two ancient maces of curious workmanship. This goblet may be regarded as a companion to Mr. Hunt's gift, the drinking-jug, which is said to have belonged to Shakspeare, and from which Garrick sipped at the festival of 1769. The friendly international greeting which was sent from Germany by the "Deutsche Hochstift" in 1864, and read at the banquet by which the birthday was celebrated, is now hung up in a frame made of wood taken from a scion of the famous mulberry-tree, and, with the two miniature views of the respective birthplaces of Shakspeare and Goethe, is a very remarkable object. A set of facsimiles of the titlepages to the first edition of Shakspeare's separate plays is a comparatively recent contribution by Mr. Halliwell. The library of the museum is small but choice, comprising nearly all the known editions, old and new, of the entire works of the poet. All the faces, too, that have been supposed to belong to Shakspeare are to be found among the engravings, to say nothing of the original portrait, once in the possession of the Clopton family. The services of Mr. Fairholt to the cause of Shakspeare are acknowledged by a brass tablet, which has been set up in the church within the last few weeks. A good "guide" to Stratford is yet a desideratum. The official programme of the festival of 1864 is still to be purchased of some of the local booksellers; but this, useful as far as it goes, refers necessarily more to the proceedings of the year in which it was published than to the town and its environs as a permanent place of resort. As for the older guide-book, it is altogether out of date. So unremitting is the pilgrimage to Shakspeare's birthplace from all lands where the English tongue is spoken—the head pilgrims being the travellers from the United States, with whom it is almost a religion to worship at the shrine of the "Anglo-Saxon" poet—and so admirably have the objects of curiosity been manipulated by Messrs. Halliwell and Hunt, that the lack of a proper guide-book enumerating everything that is to be seen is the more keenly felt.

PRINCE THOMAS OF GENOA, nephew of King Victor Emmanuel, is about to be educated at Harrow. The young Prince is fourteen years of age.

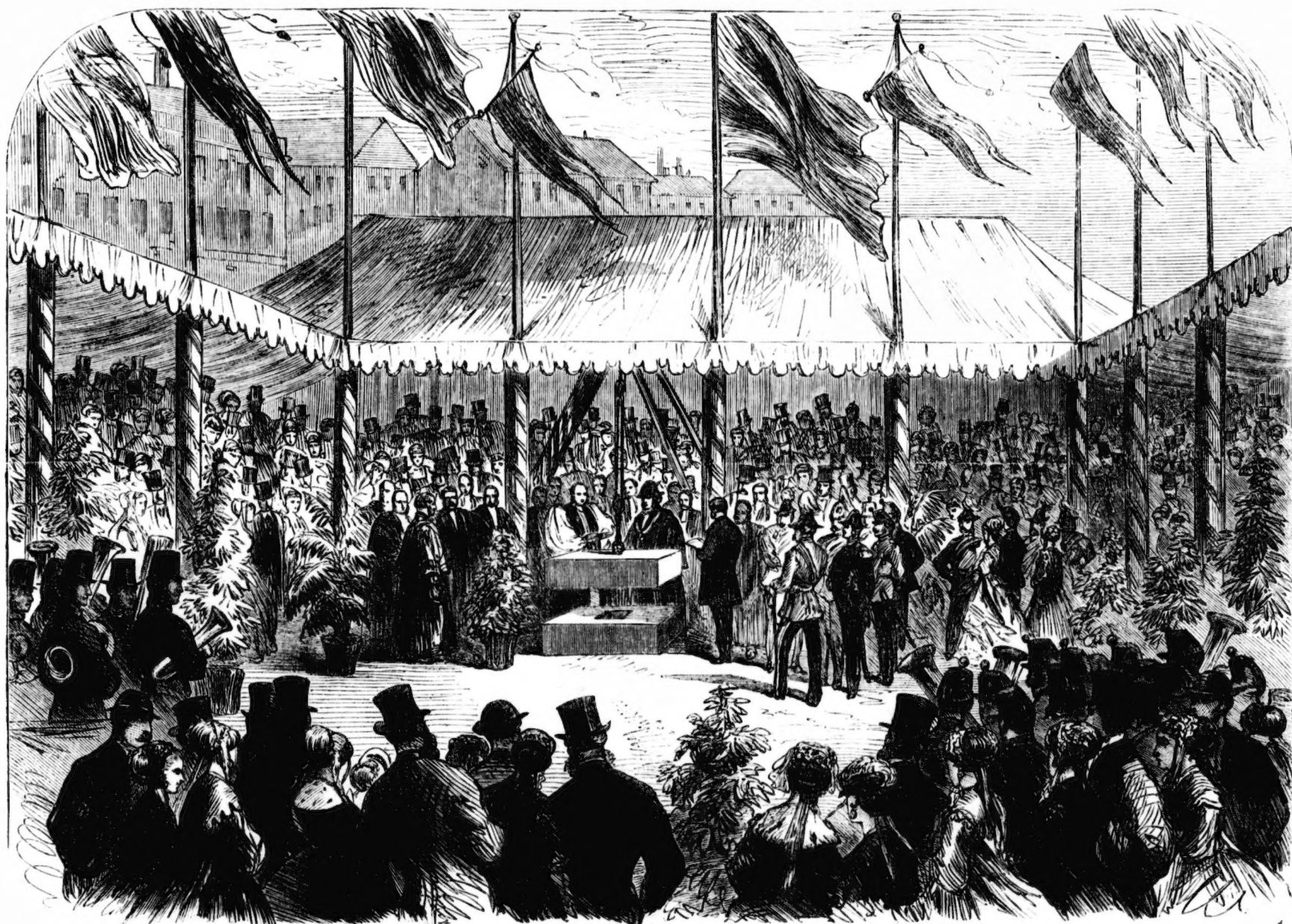
DAIZELL CASTLE, near Motherwell, Lanarkshire, the residence of Major Hamilton, the Liberal candidate for South Lanarkshire, was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The southern wing suffered most. The mansion is one of the finest old buildings of the kind in Scotland, dating from the time of James II., and among the interesting relics destroyed was a bedstead belonging to James V. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the damages are estimated at £8000.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Sir W. Erie is the chairman of Sir Roundell Palmer's London committee, and the vice-chairmen are Sir J. T. Coleridge, the Dean of Chichester, Canon Moberley, Dr. Miller, and the Rev. Edward Twissleton. Amongst the members of the committee are Mr. And. M.P.; Sir John Awdry, the Hon. G. C. Brodick, the Archdeacon of Bath; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Lord Enfield, M.P.; Mr. Foljambe, M.P.; Sergeant Gaslee, M.P.; the Archdeacon of Rochester; Mr. Grant Duff, M.P.; Captain Hayter, M.P.; the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Head Master of Eton College; Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P.; Dr. Lushington; Mr. Morrison, M.P.; Sir R. Phillimore, Professor Plumtree, Sir F. Rogers, Mr. C. S. Roundell, Archdeacon Sandford, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Dean of Westminster.

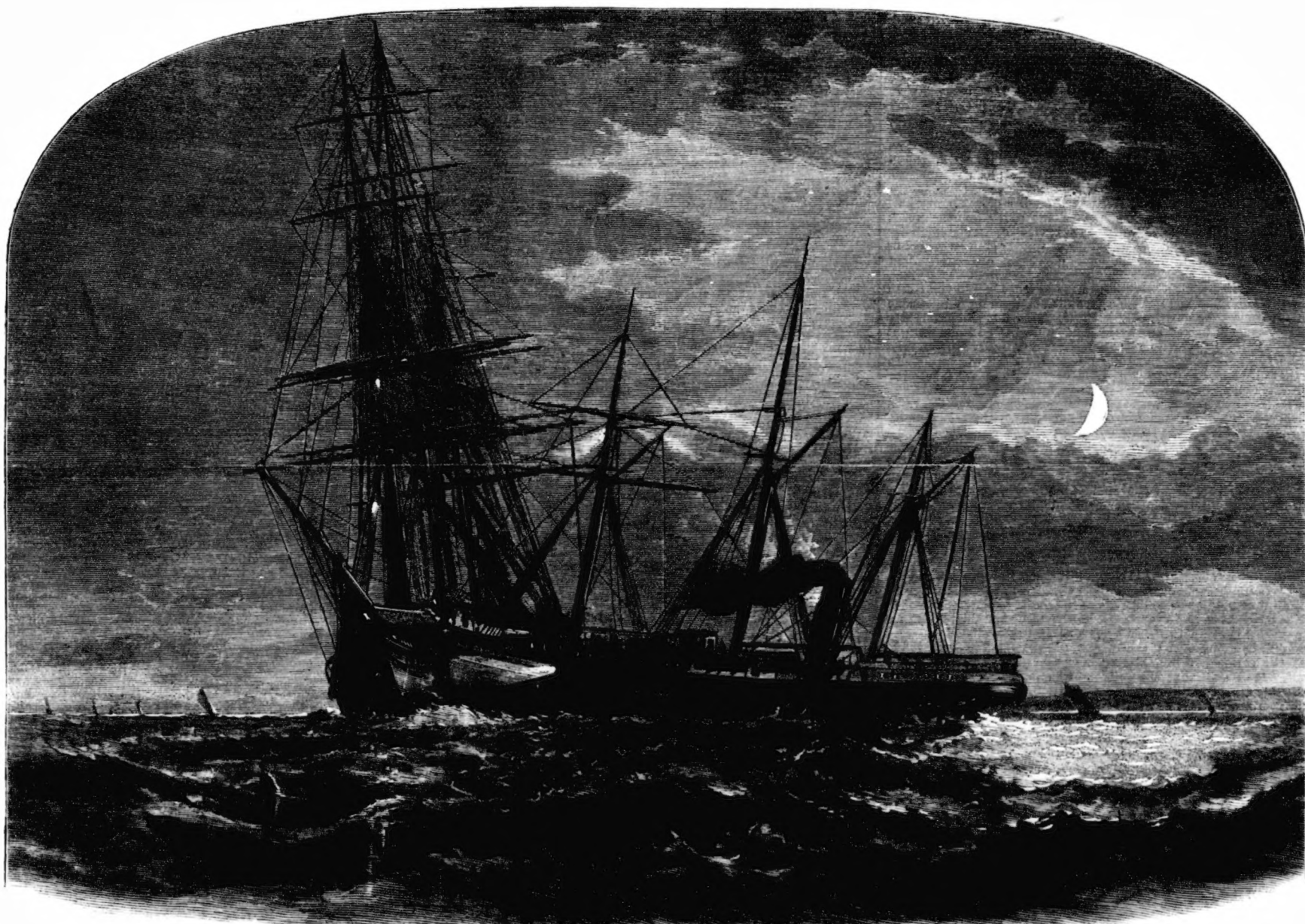
AN EXTRAORDINARY BURGLAR STORY.—A tale of housebreaking and police incapacity, of which the following is an outline, was told in a letter to the *Times* the other day:—A person familiar with the slang which thieves talk was in a public-house in Westminster on Oct. 2, and there heard three men discuss a plan for breaking into the house, No. 3, Victoria-street. He went straight to the house, which is let off in flats, and told the porter of the scheme he had overheard, which was to be carried out that night. The porter at once went to Scotland-yard and asked for protection, but was told that it was no business of the people there; he must go to the Westminster police. He went to the Westminster police, and found a sergeant on duty, who told him it was no part of their work to find men to protect a private house. But the porter was persistent, and, like the unjust judge, the policeman yielded to his persistency, and sent a man in plain clothes to assist him. The porter thought this help too little, and took the further trouble of speaking to several policemen on the beat, asking their aid in case of alarm. They, too, were reluctant to join him, and, together with the arms himself, persuaded a neighbour to join him, and, between two and three in the morning the burglars came, the ambush rushed out upon them, and caught them breaking into a back window of the house. The policeman sprang his rattle, which proved to be his only weapon, and which no other policeman took the trouble to notice; but the porter and his friend showed, the one his revolver and the other his rifle, and so completely covered the three rascals that they dared not move. But even then the policeman was nearly useless. He had not with him even a pair of handcuffs, and it was not till some cords had been found in the house that the burglars were tied and secured.



DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE CORTES CHAMBER, MADRID, IN SUPPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—SEE PAGE 277.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW TOWNHALL AT MANCHESTER.



COLLISION BETWEEN THE STRAMER NORTH STAR AND THE PASSENGER-SHIP LEICHHARDT AT THE NORE.

A NEW TOWNHALL AT MANCHESTER.

ON Monday morning the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Townhall at Manchester attracted together a large assemblage of people. The new hall is being erected on a plot of ground comprising 8000 square yards, and is bounded on three sides by three of the leading thoroughfares of the city—Albert-square, Princes-street, and Cooper-street. The edifice has been designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse; and will be a magnificent Gothic structure, with principal façades (having a tower in the centre of each) to the three thoroughfares named. The principal and most ornamental façade will be that to Albert-square, which will have a frontage of 310 ft. long and a clock tower 260 ft. high. The hall will contain about 250 rooms, and is estimated to cost (including purchase of ground and property for the site) upwards of half a million of money. The ceremony included a procession of the Mayor (Mr. Neill), aldermen, town councillors, and principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood; and a gallery was erected for ladies to see the stone laid, in which there were nearly a thousand of them collected. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P.; Mr. John Platt, M.P.; and Mr. Whitworth, M.P. Mr. Bazley, M.P., and the Mayor delivered short addresses on the occasion. The ceremony was followed by a lunch in the present Townhall, to which some of the principal gentlemen present had been invited.

A PASSENGER-SHIP RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.

AT about a quarter to seven on Friday evening, Oct. 23, the night remarkably fine and clear, with bright moonlight, a full-rigged ship, the *Leichhardt*, 780 tons, outward bound, from London to New Zealand, with passengers and a general cargo, was run down, at the entrance of the Thames, about two miles below the Nore, by the North Star, screw-steamer, also outward bound, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. The *Leichhardt* was owned by Mr. Prowse, of London, and chartered by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., brokers, of Leadenhall-street. She was classed A 1 for nine years. Her crew numbered twenty-one hands, under the command of Captain Phillips; and she had on board twenty-six saloon and second-cabin passengers. She left the docks on the preceding Wednesday, and brought up below the Nore at nine o'clock on Friday morning, in order to make everything secure and the ship in trim for starting on the voyage the next morning, as well as to allow the passengers time to complete their arrangements in their berths. At sunset the masthead light was hoisted, as also a light placed over her chains forward, in accordance with the rules, to signify that the ship was anchored. Shortly after six o'clock a large steamer was seen coming out of the river. She was then several miles distant, and did not attract any particular attention till nearly three quarters of an hour afterwards, though some of the passengers had been watching her all the time, and remarked to each other that she appeared to be making direct for the ship. The chief mate of the *Leichhardt* was with some of the crew on the fore-castle, and perceiving that the steamer must run the ship down if she continued her course, they hailed her several times, the remainder of the crew and passengers joining in the shout; but to their bewilderment no notice or heed was taken of their cries, for the steamer came on full speed, and with tremendous force struck the ship on the port side, the whole of which was stove, with fore-castle and deck as far as her windlass, and cut down below her water-line. The *Leichhardt*, it should be observed, was lying with her head towards the north shore. By the force of the concussion she heeled over; the steamer forced her completely round, when she got clear, and went some distance before she brought up. Captain Phillips was in the cabin having tea, when hearing his people hailing he instantly ran upon deck and saw the steamer, which proved to be the North Star, 720 tons register, Captain John M. Wallace master, bound to Norway, in close proximity; and in a few seconds a terrible crash took place. On going forward to ascertain the extent of the damage he discovered that the ship was inevitably lost, she was fast filling, and in a few minutes must founder. On rallying his crew, to get the life-boat out, he found that his chief mate and most of the men had got on board the North Star. He called the passengers and implored them to work at the pumps with all their might, which they did cheerfully; and fortunately the pumps were ready rigged, so that there was no loss of time. Finding the North Star showed no symptoms of rendering help, he ordered the signal guns to be fired, as also rockets and blue lights; and in the meanwhile, with the assistance of a few hands left, he managed to launch the life-boat safely. Collecting all the women and children together, he at once got them into the boat, and dispatched it to the North Star. At this moment another steamer, outward bound, which proved to be the Spanish steamer *Beatrice*, passed between the ship and the North Star. The pilot, hearing the shrieks and screams from the *Leichhardt*, "We are sinking; for God's sake, save us!" instantly put his helm down, and brought the steamer close up, and also put out two of his boats, which, with two boats from the North Star, pulled with all speed to the rescue of the remainder of the passengers and crew. The ill-fated ship was going down fast; indeed, the helpless creatures on board had barely time to get into the boats before she foundered. The boats, with their living freight, succeeded in getting safely to the North Star. When they were got on board they were in a miserable plight; some were in their night clothes, others were but slightly clothed, but not one saved anything beyond what he stood upright in. One of the passengers, a Mrs. Tane, had contrived to snatch up a leather reticule belonging to her containing £120 in bank notes, and jewellery and plate to the value of £100, and got it into the life-boat with her, but in getting on board the North Star she lost it. She had also on board the *Leichhardt* property to the value of £500, which her friends had urged her to insure before going on board, but she neglected to act on the advice. Strange to say, the North Star did not sustain the least injury by the collision. One of her plates at the bow was stove, and that appeared to be her only injury. After a short delay she put back to Gravesend, where she landed the shipwrecked people last Saturday forenoon. The agents of Messrs. Shaw and Savill, the brokers, were in attendance to receive them when they landed, and saw that they were temporarily provided for till they could communicate with their friends. The explanation given by Captain M. Wallace, of the North Star, as to the collision, was that the steamer was in charge of his chief officer, Mr. Henry, who is also a pilot. Captain M. Wallace says he saw the ship at anchor some ten minutes before the collision, and the course of the steamer then would have taken her clear to the starboard of the ship. He then went into his cabin to consult his charts, and while so engaged heard a commotion on board, and, on getting on deck, found that the course had been altered, and instantly the collision took place. It is said that the pilot was in liquor at the time, and has since absconded from the North Star. No doubt the collision will form a subject of strict inquiry by the Board of Trade. The *Leichhardt* was only partially insured.

THE INHIBITION OF MR. PURCHAS.—The Rev. E. Clay, of Brighton, and four other gentlemen have addressed a letter to the Bishop of Chichester, pointing out how he may best prosecute Mr. Purchas, and announcing that, if he will do so, they will undertake the payment of the necessary costs. The Bishop's reply has not been published. The *Record* has the following remarks:—"The Bishop of Chichester has hitherto had the good fortune to be well advised in his law proceedings. His costly failure in the *Icklesham* Chapel case leads us to doubt if his lawyers measured their ground very carefully before they advised the aged prelate to issue an inhibition against Mr. Purchas, on the supposition that St. James's was simply a proprietary chapel, and that the minister was not an incumbent. The Bishop might long ago have inhibited Mr. Perry, at St. Michael and All Angels, had he been rightly advised, and he might now inhibit Father Ignatius as he inhibited Mr. Knapp, and also inhibit the assistant ministers at St. James's. The confident assurance with which Mr. Purchas treats the inhibition with contempt, and the assertion of the ultra-journalists that 'it is waste paper,' seem to indicate that they have good ground to believe that the aged Bishop has again been ill-advised. But this will not bar a prosecution for violation of the Act of Uniformity."

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

MR. BRIGHT addressed a crowded meeting of the electors at Birmingham, on Monday evening, in the Townhall. Mr. J. S. Wright, the chairman of the Liberal Association, presided, and briefly opened the proceedings.

Mr. Bright, M.P., contrasted the circumstances under which he then appeared with those which attended his first speech as one of the members for Birmingham, on Oct. 27, 1858, when he recommended household suffrage as the basis of the Parliamentary franchise. He spoke of the scorn with which the Conservative press treated that suggestion; and, in glancing at the history of the Tory party during the past forty years, and in speaking of the manner in which they had opposed those measures of progress which they afterwards adopted, he made an energetic appeal to the electors to support men who had consistently advocated reforms from a conviction that they were right, rather than politicians who gave those reforms a reluctant assent after they had been written in the statute-books of the land. "Now (said the hon. gentleman), may I ask the working men this question? I do not put it to those only who are here, or to the thousands outside these walls or within this town, but I put it to the working men throughout the three kingdoms, whether the acknowledged policy of the Tory party or that of the Liberal is the policy which is most favourable for freedom, to the advancement and to the comfort of the great mass of the working men of this kingdom? Under which banner will you march? Under that of your ancient foes, or under that of those who, with all their shortcomings, have in the main been your constant friends? I will tell you what somebody has said during his canvass. You have been told that everything is changed, that everybody is liberal now, and that the Tory party has somehow or other cast its skin and come forth as a new creature. Well, then, we will not ask the past, but ask the present—what are they doing about the Irish Church? Is there of all the grievances to which I have referred one which is a greater or more outrageous grievance than the Irish Church? Whilst we have one party which proposes to abolish that Church and to soothe the feelings of the Irish people by doing justice to their country, we have the leader of the Tory party telling us that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory, yet next Session we shall find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to make provision from your taxes for 30,000 armed men to keep Ireland quiet. If they are not wanted, why keep them there? but if they are wanted, what are they wanted for? If one of the grievances of Ireland, which makes the Irish people hostile, I will not say to English rule, but to your imperial will—if the Irish Church be one of these grievances, then I say in the name of all that is just let us get rid of that grievance without delay. What a strange condition must this country of ours have arrived at, when what is called the gentlemanly interest, the power of the aristocracy and the landowners, who are supposed generally to support the Tory party, can only give us a Prime Minister who sees that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory with 30,000 armed men in it to keep the peace, with the Habeas Corpus suspended for the last three years, and at a time when there are in our penal establishments more than one hundred Irishmen who have been convicted of offences against our State. I say that the Tory party has not changed; it exists still; it is still for supremacy in Ireland. It has been wrong during these forty years, and during a longer time, and it is wrong still; and when it ceases to be wrong, it will cease to be a Tory party. My friends and constituents, although many of you have had no votes hitherto, and therefore could not vote for me, I will still call you, as being citizens of the town; your interest and duty is exactly my interest and my duty with regard to our legislators. We must have done with everything that is intended solely to please and elevate one class as against another class. We must be one people, and we must have one law and one measure of justice, and one great equality in our institutions; and, if you intend to have this, you must give no more support to the Tory party now, when you have votes, than you did by your votes when you had no votes. If it had not been for that party your fathers and grandfathers would have had the votes which have only now been conceded to you. What would you think of the liberated negro in the Southern States coming forward to vote for any member of the Copperhead faction that would have kept him in perpetual bondage? Metaphorically, may I not say that your chains are but just dropped off? they lie now at your feet; your limbs at the very moment are sore from their chafing; the sound of their clinking has not left your ears, and you are impudently and audaciously asked to vote for the men and for the party who for hundreds of years have riveted these chains upon you. Years ago I appealed to you from this place on behalf of the franchise, which I said you had a right to, and which must shortly be conceded to you. I did not appeal in vain. I reminded you then of what your fathers had done, the men of thirty years ago, when they had shaken the fabric of privilege to its very base. I appeal to you now. Ever since I have been permitted to speak in these open councils of my countrymen I have pleaded for their political rights. You have now to a large extent obtained those rights. I plead to you once more, that you should regard those rights as a sacred trust in the eyes of all your countrymen, in the eye of Heaven itself, and that you should use those rights as an instrument only of good; that you should seriously weigh the claims of all those who seek your suffrages, and that you should so vote that you may expect to influence any Imperial Parliament and the legislation of your country so that you may advance the happiness of all its families and the grandeur and security of this nation." The hon. gentleman, who suffered from hoarseness, and delivered the concluding part of his address with great effort, spoke for a few minutes over an hour.

Mr. Alderman Wiggin moved, and Mr. Joseph Lampara, a working man, seconded the resolution, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the three Liberal candidates—Messrs. Bright, Dixon, and Muntz—are fit and proper persons to represent this borough in Parliament." The resolution was put, and agreed to, amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Bright, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that, after twenty-five or thirty years of public labours, a man was fairly entitled to look for a little respite and quiet, to look on as a spectator, and not join in the fray as an actor; but when he saw such an assembly as the present, when he knew how wonderfully the committee had worked, and how well the electors had seconded them, with the view of baffling the most scandalous invention that ever was devised for crippling and destroying the power of the great constituencies—when he saw all this, he wished to say that he hoped to be able to assist in promoting some of those measures which could not long be delayed when the political franchise had been so widely extended. He felt extremely grateful to all present for the patient manner in which they had listened to his observations, and for the unanimity with which they had expressed their confidence in him and in his brother candidates.

MR. BOUVIERIE AND MR. MILL.—Mr. Bouvierie has written a short letter in reply to the recently-published communication of Mr. Mill, in which he says:—"It turns out that I am the object of so much righteous indignation because I am alleged to have said in the House of Commons that the leader of the Liberal party was 'incapable of leading,' and I called the Liberal party a 'rabble.' I never did say the leader of the Liberal party was 'incapable' of leading; I spoke, on March 5, on the weakness of the Government, and said it was the fault of the Liberal party in the House; I spoke of 'leaders who would not lead'; and, speaking of the state of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, I said 'we were little better than a rabble.'"

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The projected journey of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales abroad has now been definitely decided. They will leave England about the middle of November to proceed to Paris, Germany, and Denmark; afterwards Greece and a portion of Asia Minor will be visited, and finally the distinguished voyagers will proceed up the Nile to the second cataract. The celebrated African traveller, Sir Samuel Baker, will accompany them on this portion of the journey. No yacht being at present available which is suitable for the purpose, a fast steam-frigate will be told off for the sea passages. The suite will consist of Lady Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Colonel Keppel, and Dr. Minter.

OUTBREAK OF WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

INTELLIGENCE was brought by a recent mail from New Zealand that the native prisoners at the Chatham Islands had made their escape in a vessel and landed at Poverty Bay. The Provincial Government determined to pursue them, and two expeditions were sent after the escaped prisoners, who had gone into the interior; but it appears that both expeditions were disastrously driven back.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

The first engagement took place on Aug. 8. On that date Lieutenant-Colonel Whitmore's force was pressing forward to get at the enemy, when it was led into an ambushade and had to beat a hasty retreat, leaving the dead upon the ground. The rebels held a good position, and the British loss was severe. The following is a list of killed and wounded:—

Killed.—Captain Davis Canning, shot through the heart; Captain Carr, unknown where; Patrick Condon, shot through the head; William Coates, shot through the head; one friendly native.
Wounded.—Patrick Burns, shot through the body (since dead); James Beattie, shot in the thigh; George McKay (N.V.), shot in the shoulder; Captain Tukey, shot in the arm; John Lewis, shot in the thigh (slight); one friendly native.

On the enemy's side about twelve men were seen to fall. The wounded men were taken to Clyde; and it would seem that the whole force had a very hard time of it, from constant marching and the inclemency of the weather. A local correspondent gives the following details of the engagement:—

Encouraged by the freshness of the trail, Colonel Whitmore lost sight of every other consideration in the hope of getting up with the enemy. He supplied with stores, absolutely ignorant of whether he was going, undervaluing the skill and courage of the enemy, disdainful of the most ordinary precautions, he pushed recklessly on. Fagged and half-starved as the men were, they renewed their vigour upon sight of the camp fires in the Ruakari. A few of their number were seen by our force scattered about the island, and a rapid advance was made to attack them. As our people neared, they commenced firing, not with much vigour at first, but rapidly increasing in power as their force collected. Our men had to cross the river bed in the open, exposed to this treatment, and replying with what effect they could. As our party drew into the western bank the enemy mounted the Rakahewa hill, outflanking and pouring a deadly fire into our people. Captain Carr fell; Mr. Davis Canning, two troopers named Patrick Condon and William Coates, and a friendly native Beitra, were shot dead. Six others were wounded, amongst them Captain Arthur Tukey, who was shot through the arm, the bullet glancing off a rock and inflicting a painful bruised flesh wound, not injuring the bone. Another bullet passed through his clothes. Sharp work this. Poor Canning handed his carbine to Barney Reed as he fell pierced by two bullets. Captain Carr's weapons and harness, with his body, became the possession of the enemy. Mr. Withers, of the constabulary, behaved with great gallantry, assisting in carrying off the wounded. Indeed, all behaved well, and the pity is that their courage should have been so thrown away.

The papers laid on the House of Representatives' table give the following curious particulars in reference to the escape of the Maori prisoners:—

The plans were laid with such skill that Captain Thomas, according to the report, could hardly have offered anything like effectual resistance. Instead of thirty-one stand of arms there were forty-nine stand of arms taken away, and £500 in cash, and as much flour, sugar, and tobacco as they chose to remove from the Rifleman. Besides these they robbed all the houses on the beach with the exception of that of one lady who hid a bag of sovereigns (£300) in a teakettle, while boiling over the fire. The number of prisoners escaped was 163 men, 64 women, and 71 children, being 298 souls. The quantity of ammunition taken was 4584 rounds. Three pounds of powder were taken from private stores.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A PAH.

A messenger arrived at Wellington on Aug. 24, with the intelligence that the pah of Te-Ngutu-O-Te-Manu had been captured on Friday, the 21st. The following are the particulars:—

Two hundred and seventy men, in two divisions, under the command of Colonel McDonnell, started for the pah at seven a.m. Major Von Tempelky led the armed constabulary and Taranaki volunteers. Buck's and Fuge's companies composed the attacking force. There were no native allies engaged. The pah was reached at ten a.m., the force thus taking only three hours to thread their way through the bush from Waihi, the base of operations, a distance of twelve miles. Maori scouts were on the alert, and preparations had been made to give our forces a warm reception. When within twenty paces of the parapet, our troops poured in a galling fire, and then rushed helter-skelter for the pah, escalated the breastwork, and gained a footing inside—one half fairly establishing themselves within the defences in a few minutes. The first man killed was Wallace, who was shot through the head, and died on the spot. The Maories fought bravely, but could not stand against our men, who, armed with tomahawks, revolvers, and long knives, made short work of it. The whole attack lasted only twenty minutes, and in one hour from its commencement not a vestige of the pah could be seen. The Maories effected a good retreat, after nine of them had fallen, and were able to carry off their wounded. Three of our men were killed and eight wounded—one of whom, H. Geary, has since died. The killed are—R. Wallace, Kerr, Mackay. They were attended by Dr. Walker on the field. At half-past eleven o'clock Colonel McDonnell commenced to march back, when he found the enemy had concentrated on his rear, and were keeping up a desultory fire. The fire was returned, and ultimately the Maories retreated and allowed our troops to retreat without further molestation. McDonnell arrived at Patea at midnight. The behaviour of the force, both officers and men, was excellent.

SEVERE REPULSE OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

A correspondent, writing from Wellington on the 9th ult., gives a brief account of another attack which was made on the natives of the west coast on the 7th:—

How the affair came about (he says) we know not, except that our forces appear to have been in search of the rebels in the neighbourhood of the lately destroyed pah of Ngutu-O-Te-Manu. The natives were quite prepared, this time, to receive us, and not only lined their rifle-pits, but had perched themselves on the tops of trees, whence they could take deadly aim. The fire was returned, and, although our officers fell one after another, yet a good and orderly retreat was effected. Among the fourteen killed were the gallant Major Von Tempelky, Captains Buck and Palmer, and Lieutenants Hastings and Hunter. The number of wounded is not stated, but Lieutenant Rowan is reported to be so dangerously. Twenty-seven of the rebels were killed; wounded unknown. Preparations are being made for another attack on them; and, unless this disaster is speedily wiped out by a signal success, it will be difficult to foresee the termination of a struggle in which a mere handful of rebels are acquiring so much prestige in the eyes of surrounding tribes.

DOM FERDINAND OF PORTUGAL.—The *Paris Epoque* gives the following anecdote, which, judging by what we already know of the character of Dom Ferdinand, appears to bear the stamp of truth, and is worthy of belief. Three leaders of the Spanish revolutionary party called on the ex-King. The Prince said to them, "You wish to make a King of me? Know, then, that if I have already exchanged a crown for a Panama hat, it is because the former head-dress was a bore." Then, pointing out of the window to some magnificent vineyards, "See, I have turned vine-grower; I make capital wine, which is far better than politics, which often turn sour."

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—The notorious William Broadhead, of Sheffield, has again been thrusting himself on the notice of the public. At a recent meeting in the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, Mr. G. Austin moved and Mr. Tyler seconded a resolution in favour of the Trades Societies Bill. Mr. Broadhead rose to move an amendment. He was received with considerable cheering, which he acknowledged by saying that it made his heart glad to find that he was so remembered. He read his amendment, which was very long, and was to the effect that the proposed bill was incomplete and unsatisfactory, because it contained no powers to enforce arrears of contributions, which powers were required in Sheffield, as stated in evidence before the examiners, as providing a remedy for the evils exposed before the Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Broadhead protested that he came before that great assembly with as pure a heart and as thorough a desire to render service to trades unions as any man in existence; and he should have been glad for anyone else to have moved the amendment if he could have got any other man to do it. It was entirely his desire to do service that caused him to come there. Surely they had not passed the great phase they had in Sheffield to neglect the opportunity of repairing the wrongs and evils that had been committed when it presented itself to them. Three of the four candidates before the town had expressed themselves in favour of the recovery of arrears, and the fourth candidate (Mr. Hadfield) had not yet been seen on the subject; and he besought them to let the question stand over until the trades committee which had been appointed had issued its report. Before Mr. Broadhead concluded his speech the meeting began to recover its senses, of which his unexpected appearance seemed to have deprived it, and hisses and other signs of disapproval began to be heard. Mr. Mitchell, who seconded the amendment, was not allowed to finish his speech; and when the amendment was put only four hands were held up for it. One of these being seen to belong to Mr. Broadhead, a storm of hooting broke out. The resolution was then carried by the meeting en masse, and Mr. Broadhead left the room, a continuous howl of execration celebrating his departure.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON RITUALISM.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jacobson, late Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford) has just commenced the primary visitation of his diocese, and on Thursday and Friday of last week assembled the clergy of Liverpool. In his charge to the clergy, after advertizing to matters of diocesan importance, he said there had always been since the Reformation—and they must look for there always being—among them more than one school of thought, as those were fair to speak who shrank from the use of the word party; and if the most distinctly marked and directly antagonistic of their divisions should but be content to fix its attention upon points of coincidence rather than upon points of divergence, the variations between them need not seriously disturb the peace of the Church or impair their efforts in the service of their Lord and Saviour. If, on the other hand, each insisted upon putting forward continually their differences in the very language which was known to be most distasteful and offensive, a state of feeling could be evoked, maintained, and propagated which would entail the wasting in unseemly and unproductive struggles of that strength which was all required for meeting the difficulties and adversaries which in the present day abounded on every side. But, of course, the moderation of the Church required to be correctly understood, and her comprehensiveness must of necessity have its limits. They might well be most thankful for both the one and the other, and yet feel that there was a point beyond which they could not be carried. Questions of more or less embellishment of Divine service might be left to the determination of some ministers and congregations, even to an extent which some ministers and congregations might be tempted to regard as a yearning after childish things when manhood had, or ought to have, put them away. But graver questions than any connected with the simplicity or embellishment of the service had been raised, and they could not be surprised if expression was given to the feeling that a most undue strain had of late been put upon the elasticity of the Church of England. There were those who in their zeal for the reunion of Christendom had allowed themselves to speak as if our national Christianity was to be dated from the arrival of the monk Augustine. They forgot the presumptive evidence, which most impartial writers had recognised, of the knowledge of the Gospel having reached Britain more or less directly from the East, and not through Rome. They ignored the time little, if at all, short of five centuries of a Church which had her martyrs in the persecution under Diocletian, and which was represented by three Bishops in three councils—a Church of whose service and discipline they were permitted to know something, although the records might be neither as full nor as exact as they could desire them to be. In several English dioceses, if not in all, practices had been adopted and defended which were ostentatious and un-English, and also irreconcilable, in his judgment, with the obligations under which the clergy voluntarily and deliberately, and under circumstances the most solemn and impressive, brought themselves—namely, to give faithful and diligent attention so to minister the doctrine, sacraments, and discipline of the Church of Christ “as the Lord hath commanded and as this Church and realm hath received the same.” The practices in question exercised a strange fascination, even to the exclusion of the scriptural and primitive language retained or restored by their own Church. The holy communion, for instance, had of late come to be spoken of as a “mass”—a word which, however innocuous in its original meaning, had long been inextricably associated in the English mind with distinctly Romish tenets. They found themselves invited, as it were, to take their places on an inclined plane, and to move on, indefinitely, from one stage of development to another. There was a time when they were assured that the real supernatural presence in the Holy Sacrament was a doctrine taught in their formula; now they were called upon to acknowledge a local objective presence; for, while it was thought a strange assertion that any practice that could be shown ever to have been in use in the Church was, if not distinctly forbidden, lawful, quite lately they had been told that whatever was not expressly abrogated at the Reformation was still legally binding. It was much easier to express a wish for some check to be put to all this than to say how it is to be applied now, when questions that were thought to have been settled in the Court of Arches had been sent adrift again by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and when the whole subject of what was called Ritualism was awaiting the completion of the report of the Commission, and the action to which that report might lead. Some minds, of course, might sympathise with the Non-jurors in their wish that all the characteristic peculiarities of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. had been persistently retained; others, on the other hand, said that no subsequent revision of the Book of Common Prayer had ever departed far enough from the original of 1549. But, waving all considerations of such extreme views, they had to remember that for all practical purposes their service book was for them what the last review made it, and, further, that nothing conducted more to settling the peace of this nation, which was desired by all good men, nor to the honour of our religion and the propagation thereof, than an outward agreement in the worship of Almighty God. Such agreement in the externals of Divine service was most earnestly desired by the Reformers. They (the Reformers) trusted that they had made provision for the whole realm in having but one book. But what hope could there be of their ever attaining to anything like that if some among them were for overruling the Book of Common Prayer with the “Directorium Anglicanum”? What hope was there or could there be, of their attaining to anything like it if some who, while deprecating unwarranted additions, were guilty of unauthorised omissions for which no traditional usage could be accepted as justification. Let them take a few instances by way of illustration:—The passing by of particular phrases or of entire paragraphs in certain offices of the Church—in baptism, and in the marriage and burial services; omissions indicated by obliterations in the text, or notes in the margin of the books in use, all of which were capricious departures from the prescribed order of the lectionary; in many cases no heed was given to the direction which required the clergy to declare to the people what holy days and fast days occurred during the week—directions plain and distinct as those for the sermon; the bread and wine were placed on the holy table by other hands and at another time than was enjoined by the rubric; and the consecrated elements were administered to more than one communicant at a time. Did not these, and such like, betray a recklessness or undutifulness? Were such omissions reconcilable with the pledges which the clergy had all solemnly given that in public prayer and the administration of the sacraments they would use “the form in the said book prescribed, and none other?” The right rev. prelate adverted to female agency in the Church, contending for its use, but cautioning the clergy against its abuse. Some earnest practical advice to the clergy concluded a very able charge, which was listened to throughout with marked attention.

SHOCKS OF AN EARTHQUAKE have been felt in Ireland. The first was at Newtown, a little place within a few miles of Malin, in the county of Cork; and they were experienced between Malin and Kanturk. Houses are said to have been shaken, and in some instances furniture was cast down and broken. The shock passed from south to north.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BURY.—A week or two ago Viscount Bury, at great personal risk, succeeded in saving the life of one of the crew of a small boat which had swamped at Mudeford, near Christchurch, under circumstances already reported. In addition to other acknowledgments of his brave conduct, Lord Bury has this week received the following letter from the Queen, through Sir Thomas Biddulph:—“Balmoral, Oct. 16.—Dear Lord Bury,—The Queen desires me to express to you the great pleasure which it has given her Majesty to become acquainted with the details of your most gallant action, and her Majesty congratulates you on the successful performance of a deed which you will remember with just pride as long as you live. Your companion in the enterprise also deserves the Queen's warmest commendation, and her Majesty desires me to inquire what can be done for him. Perhaps you will let me know whether it would be desirable to have his name brought forward as you suggested in your letter.” The person here referred to was a fisherman who was with Lord Bury.

Literature.

The Great Unwashed. By the Journeyman Engineer, Author of “Some Habits and Customs of the Working Classes,” &c. London: Tinsley Brothers.

The title of this book, “The Great Unwashed,” as descriptive of artisans and labourers, seems scarcely decorous from the pen of a Journeyman Engineer; nor would it sound complimentary from the pen of anybody else. But in a preface (we, at least, are bound to read prefaces) the author explains that the title he thinks is good and “taking,” and, moreover, he knows it to be true, and also that the working classes like it. In a word, they are proud of being what they are, and would not be “clean counter-skippers” for worlds. This is honest, and at page 2 of the book itself the writer is again honest, and indeed is so throughout. He is so plain and straightforward that it is impossible to doubt him. He wants us to know what the working man really is, and that is something very different to what the demagogues paint him. At Tamworth, the other day, Sir Henry Bulwer ridiculed Mr. Peel for calling himself a working man, and added that he himself was not, but a gentleman—and not ashamed of it! Our Journeyman Engineer is of this way of thinking. At page 2 he says “the oratorical and pen-and-ink portraits of their hero, which professional and self-constituted ‘friends of the working man’ give to the public, bear about the same relation to working men of real life as the virtuous peasant of the blood-and-thunder drama, who ‘dangs’ his buttons, defeats the machinations of the ‘libertine lord,’ and finally marries the Watteau-costumed ‘rose of the village,’ and, in conjunction with her, receives the benedictory laying-on of hands and ‘Bless ye, my children!’ of the heavy father, does to ordinary agricultural labourers. . . . The working man, as bodied forth by his professional friends, is endowed with such a number and variety of talents and virtues as are certainly not to be found in any other man,” &c. According to the Journeyman Engineer these demagogues, ranging from the “notorious Filen” up to Mr. Bright, are all wrong, and do infinite injustice and mischief to the working classes; whilst they, the demagogues, only do it for exactly what they can get for themselves! Will Mr. Beales and Mr. Bradlaugh, ay, and Mr. Gladstone, reply to this? Devoutly do we hope that the Engineer may be mistaken. The real working men are here divided broadly into three classes—the educated working man, the intelligent artisan of the popular phrase, and Mr. Lowe's working man. It is admitted that the angel of meekness whom Mr. Lowe decried exists precisely as Mr. Lowe described him. The intelligent artisan needs no description, except that he is apt to be led astray into politics and to believe all that Mr. Bradlaugh tells him. The educated working man knows better. He is quite an accident, being simply one who has taken the trouble to learn something after leaving school. He uses long words, interferes much with the management of his trade union and his club, does not get drunk or use bad language, is perhaps austere and gloomy, and is looked upon by his mates as priggish. Such indications as these are gathered from the first few pages only; but the subject and kindred topics are pursued with much earnestness and insight. The division on the “homes and wives” of working men shows the kind of man who should marry, and when; and the young persons, or domestic servants, who are supposed to form the matrimonial market are summed up in practical fashion. We may dismiss the chapter on politics by saying that the writer scarcely sees his way to one of the working men getting into Parliament, and, beyond all question, thinks that by keeping out of it they will best please their own people. For Church, the working men do not affect it. They detest the mockery of the over-dressed who go only for show, and they object to persons who denounce their Sunday pleasures whilst they have not a word to say against the rich, who affect the “Zoo”—and worse. The article on trade unions is well worth reading, but it is founded on an erroneous view of public opinion. The public do not object to such institutions because they form admirable savings banks or relief funds, nor because they are powerful for certain lawful purposes. But they object to all coercion, intimidation, arson, and murder.

A considerable part of the volume contains papers—some of which have been in print before—on subjects more or less connected with the “great unwashed.” Thus, their Easter holiday is amusingly described; and we learn what they do when “out of collar” or “on the tramp.” Every page can be honestly recommended, and is sure to contain something new to the great majority of readers.

A Handbook of Poetry, &c. By J. E. CARPENTER. London: Sampson Low and Co.

Some recent ballads written by Mr. Carpenter would scarcely lead people to think him likely to be a good master in the art of verse-making. But, in reality (without here criticising Mr. Carpenter's writings), a man may be simply no poet at all, and yet be well acquainted with what may be called the laws of verse-making. Some great poets have been ignorant of the science. In modern days Campbell was very careless about rhyming; and since English poetry began a similar carelessness has prevailed—unless, indeed, which is likely enough, pronunciation has altered. Mr. Carpenter has fair qualifications for the office he has assumed, and young verse-writers could not do better than study these pages. Few people are aware of the wretched stuff that is written, ream on ream, and coolly considered to be poetry—by the writers. But the “able editor” knows too well how fearfully and wonderfully made is the stuff which makes him irritable, as well as the “poet,” when it is “declined, with thanks.” And yet this “Handbook of Poetry” may do editors no good, after all; for at present a glance at the doggerel is frequently sufficient, whilst, if the art of verse-making has been acquired, the lines may look so good as to demand a fruitless reading in full. Mr. Carpenter points out to the student the different forms which poetry can assume, and, of course, does not pretend to do more than teach people to write correctly; he cannot make them poets. And so, if people must write poetry (but we “do not see the necessity”), by all means let them learn the principles of the art. Here are four chapters on rhymes, rhythm, style, and ornament, and a dedication of song-writing which would have delighted our ancient friend Fletcher of Salton. There is also a “New Poetical Anthology,” which is scarcely wanted; but the Dictionary of Rhymes, single, double, and treble, is useful and well done; and “terms used in poetry and poetical criticism” will, of course, command attention.

So much having been said in praise of the “Handbook of Poetry,” a compliment of the “back-handed” kind must now be paid it. Mr. Carpenter's good taste carries him into extremes. He is hypercritical; and, to convince him of this, he shall be shown one of his own blunders. He is very particular about the accentuation of whole lines, maintaining that corresponding lines should have each corresponding syllable saddled with exactly the same stress. Here is his example of a verse faulty in this respect:—

These are my own loved native hills,
Verdant, and bright, and green;
And dearly my footsteps love to roam
Each old familiar scene.

“Neither of these lines agrees with its corresponding line. You get *verdant* against ‘each old,’ and ‘and dearly’ against ‘these are.’ All the harmony of the verse is destroyed by the lame feet.” True enough, as to fact; but many great poets—Longfellow, for instance—would pass by such criticism with a smile. The real fault in the verse is that *verdant* and *green* mean precisely the same thing. Now for a specimen of Mr. Carpenter's own corresponding accentuation. He very properly objects to *heart* and *art* as rhyme, and gives some lines by the Irish poet Thomas Davis:—

Why should I not take her into my heart?
Not a morsel of guile could her own impart.

Mr. Carpenter amends this, but alters the sense; and then is “nearer to the original, but less poetical,” in the following:—

Why should I not take her into my heart?
Not a morsel of guile could her own impart.

So much for accentuation. We have “into” matching with “could her own!” The words “could hers impart” would have done nicely. But, trifles aside, the book will be found of use to students.

The Rule of the Road at Sea, or the Steering and Sailing Rules. Papers published in the *Economist*. And the *Loss of Life at Sea*, by WILLIAM STIRLING LACON. London: Harrison.

The disaster to the *Leichhardt* at the mouth of the Thames, the other day, will no doubt lead to an official investigation; and we shall have, of course, a great deal said about the “rule of the road at sea” and cognate topics; and, though that occurrence may not turn out to have been at all attributable to any defect in the rules or misunderstanding of their meaning, it seems pretty clear that the code of law that is supposed at present to regulate the navigation of ships at sea and in rivers and roadways is not by any means so correct or so clear as it ought to be. Mere landmen as we are, we cannot, of course, pretend to be conversant with this most important subject; but, if we may place reliance on the statements of the writer of this pamphlet, which principally consists of a reprint of certain articles that have appeared in the columns of the *Economist* newspaper, there are grave defects in the rules now in force for the guidance of captains and pilots. The rules, it seems, are unsound in essential particulars; they contain a great deal of unnecessary verbiage; the terms used are ambiguous, and various and discordant interpretations are put upon them. The result is, according to this writer, that no shipmaster or pilot knows exactly what he ought to do in certain emergencies, and that life and property are consequently in continual danger. If all this be true, it is certainly high time that the whole question should be carefully looked into, and its defects, as a writer quoted in this pamphlet says, “grasped with a firm hand, openly and boldly,” and not, as the Board of Trade are alleged to be doing, “secretly and weakly.” We believe that Mr. Gay, of that board, has devoted much attention to the subject, and has done a good deal to elucidate the mysteries of the “rule of the road at sea;” and we trust that he and others will not relax their efforts till they have elaborated a really sound, clear, and easily-understood code of laws and system of signals for the guidance of mariners.

Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan. A Romantic Biography. By WILLIAM DALTON. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

This interesting book has already enjoyed extensive popularity, and, just as wealth breeds wealth, its popularity will increase, edition by edition. Mr. Dalton's groundwork is genuine history, upon which he plants much that might have happened, and so makes up a story rather than a biography. Readers who are very particular will easily draw the distinctions between fact and imagination, and their consciences may be at rest; but, indeed, no such nervous trouble need be taken. Mr. Dalton reminds us that, even until some time after the death of Will Adams, about 1620, Japan was an open country, and that contemporary accounts of it may therefore be trusted. The general idea, and it is not a very creditable idea, is that nobody knew anything about Japan until some Premier's “aggressive policy” (as they used to say of Palmerston) or some unclean missionary's madness led to British interference. Abyssinia was supposed to be unknown, despite Mansfield Parkyns; but, when our troops got there, they found even some of Bruce's wildest accounts to be quite correct. Japan two hundred and fifty years ago seems wonderfully like the Japan of to-day. Evidently it is like the Bourbons: it has learnt nothing good and forgotten nothing bad. Handsomely printed, illustrated, and bound, Mr. Dalton's book is sure to find continued favour.

Flosculi Literarum; or, Gems from the Poetry of all Time. Faithfully rendered into English Verse by JOHN GEORGE HARDING. London: Edinham Wilson.

Here is a little volume, stamped by the patronage of Mr. Gladstone, containing gems of poetry of all time and all countries. Homer, Virgil, Dante, and poets of Germany, Spain, &c., have little pieces or selected passages translated in the spirit of a true poet. Some of these passages have strong charms for the lovers of philology. It is strange and amusing to see how the opening of Dante's “Inferno” changes, and yet, in some way, remains always much the same. Mr. Harding gives it in blank verse, and very faithfully, reminding us somewhat of Dr. Carlyle's literal translation in prose. There is enough in the volume to make students more studious; and, perhaps, to induce some thoughtful minds to leave off the culture of acrostics and take to “far higher and far more nobler game.”

THE ENGRAVING from Charles Mercier's picture of the King of the Belgians, which was announced as a special “prize of honour” at the recent Tir-National in Belgium, was the gift of Colonel J. H. Chambers, who is well known as the intimate friend of General Garibaldi.

THE POPE is stated to have recently intimated to a distinguished Roman Catholic English Peer that Archbishop Manning and Bishop Ullathorne would soon receive the Cardinal's hat, and that the Scottish hierarchy is about to be restored, with the Right Rev. James Laird Patterson, sometime Curate of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, as Archbishop of Glasgow and Primate of All Scotland.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY AT BIRMINGHAM.—It is customary at Birmingham to set apart one Sunday in the year for making a general collection at all the churches and chapels in aid of the charitable institutions of the town, each of which participates in turn. Last Sunday was devoted to this object; the amount collected was £3500, which will this year be handed over to the General Hospital. The amount in this way obtained since the scheme was first carried out, in 1839, is about £37,000.

THE GOVERNMENT has just held a preliminary inquiry at Exeter into the extent to which women are employed in agriculture. Amongst the representatives of the landed interest who gave evidence strong objections were expressed to Parliamentary interference in this matter, as well as in that of compulsory education. Earl Fortescue, the president of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture, expressed his opinion that no child should be sent out to earn a livelihood before the age of ten years. It was stated that the number of women employed on agricultural labour shows an annual diminution.

NEW LINE OF OMNIBUSES.—On Monday morning the London General Omnibus Company started a new line of omnibuses from Shoreditch to ply to certain parts of the metropolis at cheap rates. The omnibuses, which are new and commodious, are called the “Royal Blue,” start from the Great Eastern Railway terminus every five minutes, taking passengers to the new market, Smithfield, at twopenny, to Chancery-lane at threepenny, and to St. Martin's-lane at fourpenny each. New lines of omnibuses in other parts of the metropolis, at cheap rates, are spoken of as likely soon to be started.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH is now making his triennial visitation, and, in dealing with the Irish Church question, his Grace expressed his opinion that it was impossible to secure efficiency at a less sum than £500,000, the net revenues of the Church, as stated in the Commission. He denied that it was an overgrown establishment, and maintained that no abuse now existed which was chargeable to the conduct of its ministers. In any legislation which may follow the report of the Commission, his Grace hoped that there would be no reduction in the number of the Bishops.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—After having remained vacant several weeks, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster has been conferred upon Colonel Taylor, the active chief whip of the Conservative party. Colonel Taylor is fifty-six years of age, and has sat for the county of Dublin since 1841. In the Earl of Derby's Government of 1858 he was the Irish Lord of the Treasury, and on the formation of the present Ministry, in July, 1868, he received the more important appointment of Patronage Secretary. He is succeeded in that post by the Hon. Gerard Noel, who has hitherto discharged the duties of Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Noel is one of the members for the county of Rutland, which he has represented for twenty-one years.

FOUR GENTLEMEN AND A SEAMAN, who had been from Guernsey on a trip to the Island of Sark about ten days ago, were seen to leave the latter place at about five in the evening, in a gig belonging to the harbour works, in which they had made the trip in the morning, and have never been heard of since. The weather was squally, and no doubt is entertained as to their having been capsize and drowned. One was a London merchant, named Pilcher; two were brothers, Walter and Agnew Gifford, engineers; a fourth was Dr. Gatehouse, a medical gentleman of Sark, and the fifth the keeper of a lighthouse on the coast. Four of the deceased leave widows and children.



DEMONSTRATION IN ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

Our readers are probably already acquainted with some of the particulars of the recent alleged attempt on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt, and our Engraving represents the demonstration made by the people at his happy escape from the treacherous outrage. His Highness disembarked at Alexandria last month, after his journey from Constantinople, and the city was prepared with splendid decorations and brilliantly illuminated in his honour. It was in the evening, while he was passing through the streets to witness this spectacle, that two projectiles were thrown into his carriage from the second-floor window of the Café de l'Europe. One of them hung on the splash-board and the other was afterwards found at a little distance. They were copper balls of considerable weight and about 3 inches in diameter, and bristled with iron spikes, which were thought to be the heads of arrows of the Soudan. According to the orders of the Viceroy, who did not wish to interrupt the fêtes, there was no very close search made for the attempted assassins, and three days elapsed before the details of the outrage became generally known. In the mean time the Consuls and other high officials visited Abassyeh to congratulate his Highness on his escape. After this many of the European military officers also visited the Viceregal palace, and a reception subsequently took place at the kiosque of Abassyeh. The old palace of Abbas Pacha is now converted into a barrack, and built on the edge of the sand on the outskirts of Cairo; and at a short distance to the east is the kiosque inhabited by Ismael Pacha. Before this building, whose architectural beauties are admirably in accordance with the scene, were arrayed 6000 men of all regiments, variously armed; and their applause, mingled with that of the people, sounded in the silence of the desert like one single mighty voice, and must have been gratifying to the Viceroy as an expression of loyalty and attachment to his person. At the reception two addresses were read, one by Cherif Pacha, President of the Council; the other by Colonel Mircher, chief of the French military contingent. The



MR. FREDERIC H. COWEN, THE YOUTHFUL PIANIST AND COMPOSER.

Viceroy replied in a few words, spoken with considerable emotion, after which he mounted his horse and passed in review the regiments encamped at Abassyeh.

Such is the account given of the affair; but it is proper to add that a letter published in a London daily journal the other day, denies *in toto* that any attempt whatever was made upon the Viceroy's life, and declares that the whole story was invented by certain parties who wished for an excuse to get up a demonstration of their loyalty to his Highness's person and government.

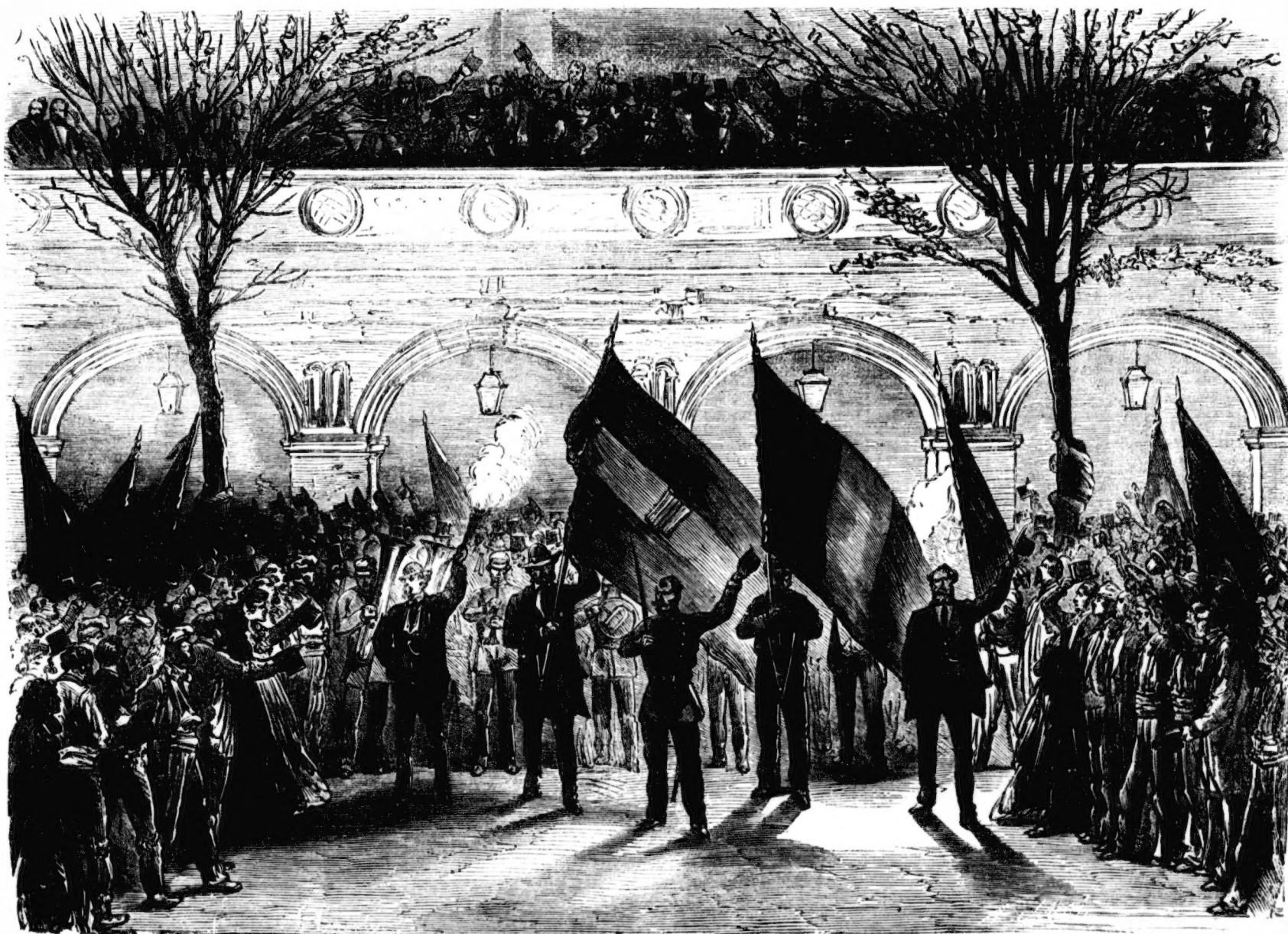
MR. FREDERIC H. COWEN. THE YOUNG PIANIST AND COMPOSER.

We publish this week the Portrait of Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, a promising young musician, whose concert at Dudley House, on June 24 last, was one of the leading features of the season.

Mr. Cowen was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on Jan. 29, 1852, and is therefore only now in his seventeenth year. At the age of four he exhibited a decided ear for music, imitating readily on the pianoforte any tunes that he heard played; and before he was six years old he composed a set of waltzes, although incapable of writing them down. These were followed by many other tuneful productions; and ere he was eight years old he composed an operetta, entitled "Garibaldi; or, The Rival Patriots," which was published. This little operetta is remarkable for the number of melodies emanating from so youthful a mind. In 1860 Master Cowen was placed under the tutelage of Mr. Jules Benedict for the pianoforte and of Mr. Goss for harmony.

He played for the first time in public at a *matinée* given by himself in the Concert-Room of Her Majesty's Theatre in December, 1863, and has done so occasionally up to the present time. In 1865 he entered the Conservatorium at Leipzig, pursuing his studies to the entire approbation of the chief masters, Hauptmann and Moscheles.

The studies in Leipzig have been followed by a course, during last winter, at Berlin, where he had the honour of playing before the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England), who bestowed much praise on his



PRESENTATION OF FLAGS BY THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE TO THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OF BARCELONA.—SEE PAGE 277.

playing and compositions. At his last concert at Dudley House the principal features were his fantasia sonata for pianoforte and his trio for violin, violoncello, and pianoforte, of which leading musical critics have spoken in terms of high praise.

Mr. Cowen possesses great love for his art, and is ambitious rather of being a composer than a performer on the pianoforte, over which instrument, however, he possesses great mastery. He is still pursuing his studies.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—We announce with great regret the death, which took place at Addington Park at an early hour on Wednesday morning, of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The event had been anticipated for some hours. The deceased prelate was the fifth son of the late John Longley, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, and was born in 1794, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a first class in classics. He was afterwards college tutor, censor, and public examiner; Perpetual Curate of Cowley, Oxon, in 1823; and Rector of West Tytherley, Hants, from 1827 to 1829, when he was elected Master of Harrow School. He remained at this post till he was appointed the first Bishop of Ripon, in 1836. This see he held for twenty years, at the close of which period he was translated to Durham; thence to York, in 1860, on the death of Archbishop Musgrave; and, on the death of Archbishop Sumner, in 1862, to Canterbury. His Grace was Primate of all England. He was Visitor of All Souls' and Merton Colleges, Oxford; of Harrow School, Dulwich College, and King's College, London; Visitor and Elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; patron of King's College, Nova Scotia; Governor of the Charterhouse, and a principal trustee of the British Museum. The late prelate graduated B.A. in 1815, M.A. in 1817, and D.D. in 1829. The see is of the annual value of £15,000, and the patronage consists of 183 livings, as well as the two archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone (each endowed with a canonry) and the six cathedral preacher-ships. The Archbishop married, in 1831, the Hon. Caroline Sophia Parnell, daughter of the first Baron Congleton, who died in 1858. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.—Very many of our readers will learn with great regret the death of one of the most widely-known and most widely-popular members of the aristocracy, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. She died, at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Stafford House, St. James's. Her Grace, who had recently completed the sixty-second year of her age, was the third daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., &c., by Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born May 21, 1806. In 1823, at the age of seventeen, shortly after her presentation at the Court of George IV., she married Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquis of Stafford, by his marriage with the Countess of Sutherland, a Peeress in her own right, and the heiress, or rather the owner, of the largest landed property to the north of the Tweed. Earl Gower's father was afterwards created Duke of Sutherland; and in 1833 the husband of the lady just deceased succeeded to the dual title and its magnificent estates in Scotland and Staffordshire, to which he afterwards added by purchase the noble estate of Cliefden, in Buckinghamshire. From a very early period her Grace became an intimate and personal friend of her Majesty, who chose her as her Mistress of the Robes soon after her accession. This post her Grace occupied under all the Liberal Administrations which have been in power since that time down to the death of her husband, in 1861. The late Duchess devoted much of her attention to architecture and horticulture; but it is not only as a leader of the world of taste and fashion, but also as a philanthropist, that her name will be long remembered; for many a project for the relief of distress among the poorer classes of the metropolis and the country at large, and more especially among her own sex, has been initiated at meetings held under her auspices at Stafford House. Few, indeed, will have forgotten the meeting held there in 1853, and the manifesto signed and issued thence by English ladies, addressed to their American sisters, in deprecation of American slavery. Constantly about the person of her Majesty in the most confidential and exalted relation in which a lady can well stand to Royalty, her Grace was admitted by her Sovereign to a friendship so close and personal that, on the death of the Prince Consort, she was the one guest at Windsor Castle in whose company the Queen spent the first weeks of her sorrow and seclusion.

By her late husband the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland became the mother of the present Duke, and also of ten other children. Her second son is an officer of the Life Guards; her third son represents the county of Sutherland. Of her daughters, the eldest is Duchess of Argyll; the second is married to Lord Blantyre; the third is the wife of the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, and will probably one day, therefore, wear the coronet of a Duchess; and the fourth, Lady Constance, is married to Earl Grosvenor, the heir of the wealthy Marquise of Westminster. Shortly before her death the Duchess had the pleasure of seeing her granddaughter, Lady Edith Campbell, affianced to Lord Percy, the heir of the Duke of Northumberland.

THE LATE GALE.

THE effects of the gale of Friday and Saturday last week have, as usual, been most disastrous on the coast; but the most distressing wreck of all was that of the Government lighter Devon, which was wrecked on the Brissons Rocks, off the Land's End, about two o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 23, when sixteen out of seventeen persons on board, including one woman and two children, unhappily perished; but the rescue of this one man was probably the noblest service ever performed by a life-boat. With the dawn of the day the wreckage was observed all round the coast. On the rocks, when daylight appeared, there was seen a poor fellow thoroughly benumbed and almost paralysed with cold. Immediately a messenger was sent for the Sennen life-boat, The Cousins William and Mary Anne of Bideford, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, which was promptly manned by M. Nicholas (her gallant coxswain), S. Morrison (of the constabulary), and twelve other brave men. They pulled away in the face of a tremendous surf rolling in from the broad Atlantic. At last they succeeded in approaching the rocks, but it was almost an hour before the poor fellow could be roused to avail himself of the offered means for his rescue. That rescue, however, required the utmost skill on the part of the man who had to fire the rocket apparatus from the life-boat; for, in the event of anything going wrong with the apparatus, the lives of some of the life-boats' crew themselves might perhaps have been sacrificed. The rocket, however, was fired with great precision, and thus a line was conveyed to the poor sailor, whose name was George Davis, who was afterwards safely got into the life-boat. The barque Betsy and Louise, from Hamburg, went ashore in St. Andrew's Bay during the gale on Saturday. The crew of the wreck were happily rescued by the Mary Hartley life-boat of the institution, stationed at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee. The Caistor life-boat, the Birmingham No. 2, belonging to the institution, also went off to the rescue of the crew of the steamer Ganges, on Friday night last. The whole of the crew got into the life-boat, making fifty-three men on board the boat. The Great Yarmouth life-boat, the Mark Lane, also put off during a gale of wind on Sunday, and brought ashore from a screw-collier in the roads the crew of the Francis, of Shields, laden with coals, which had sunk off the Galloper. The Padstow life-boat of the institution, the Albert Edward, also rendered valuable assistance on Saturday last to the steamer Augusta, of Bristol, which had stranded on the Doom Bar. The vessel, with the aid of hawsers from the shore, was ultimately got off the bank and into the harbour, without being much damaged. The Montrose life-boat likewise went out on Saturday, and rescued from the rigging the crew of the Aberdeen schooner Dahlia, which, while attempting to enter the South Esk at Montrose, went on the bank,

THE BEDFORDSHIRE STRAW-PLAITERS.

THERE is much distress, it seems, among the straw plaiters and sewers of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Bucks, &c., just now, in consequence of the paucity of demand for the product of their labour caused by the prevailing style of female head-dress. But this distress differs in one respect from most visitations of a similar character in the English manufacturing districts; it is confined almost exclusively to females and children. The extent to which children have been employed, and the conditions of their employment generally, were little known to the public until the labours of the Children's Employment Commission disclosed the painful fact that in Bedfordshire the evils of child-labour were being perpetrated in their worst and least excusable form. To such an extent had the practice been carried, that there were not wanting persons to declare that the occurrence of a period of distress, such as the present, which should have the effect of reducing the demand for child-labour, would ultimately, for that very reason, be found productive of good moral and social results. The introduction of the Workshops Regulation Act was expected to do something in the way of mitigating the evil, but even in the towns it has not yet had anything like a fair trial, having commenced operations at a period when the demand for child-labour having slackened, there appeared little disposition to violate its regulations. Should trade, however, revive, it will be otherwise, and nowhere more than in Bedfordshire will the vigilance of those intrusted with the enforcement of the Act be needed for the purpose of preventing its becoming practically a dead letter. The number of children employed under the age of thirteen ranges from 5000 to 6000, although competent persons express their belief that the real number is considerably higher, especially if the strawplait-workers under five years of age be included. It is very painful to consider the extremely early age at which the little ones are called upon to commence their life of labour. "I have seen," says Mr. White, assistant commissioner, "children of only three years old—indeed, one between two and three years old—set to work; and it is stated by several witnesses that children usually begin plaiting at four years old, and some younger, namely, three years and a half." Boys are brought up to plaiting as well as girls, and continue at it usually only until they are of sufficient age to obtain more suitable employment. The total number of strawplait-workers of all ages in England and Wales is 29,907; so that the child plaiters of the Bedfordshire district form more than a fifth part of the whole number of workers, adults and children, in the two countries. Other materials than straw, such as horsehair, wood, &c., are also used in making bonnets; but in the working of these child-labour is not much employed.

The children are taught in what are termed "plait-schools," of which one or two are to be found in every village. These schools have been brought nominally within the influence of the Workshops Regulation Act; but, owing to the manner in which the villages are scattered over the district, and the reluctance of the villagers to furnish information, the work of the official inspectors is considerably increased, and sometimes rendered ineffectual. The generally crowded state of the plait-schools has long formed one of the worst features of the system. The school is usually a small cottage room, possessing neither proper light nor ventilation, even for a small family. Yet into such places children have been crowded together like sheep in an Islington pen, or, as a local postmaster observed, "as close as herrings in a barrel." Mr. White, describing such a place, says:—"In a room little more than 10½ ft. square, and between six and seven feet high, the number of children attending on the day of my visit was forty-one, and there have been sixty. The air-space would be 18½ cubic feet for each of the forty-two persons, or, with the larger number, only 12½ for each, or less than half what a child would have if shut up in a box three feet each way." In some places the rooms are so closely filled that in winter the fires cannot be lighted. To remedy this, and protect themselves from cold, the children have small pots of earthenware or tin, containing bits of wood or coal, which they keep in their laps while at work. A room filled with children under such conditions cannot be otherwise than unhealthy. Many of the plait-schools are infant schools as well, the mistresses taking charge of infants from one year and upwards, while the mothers are busy at plaiting or sewing. In one such school Mr. White beheld an infant of a year and a half flinging straw in a straw plait from the force of imitation, and as a means of keeping it quiet, but, of course, not forming any plait. Beyond learning a few hymns, the children obtain no mental instruction in these schools, the mistresses—generally old women—being often fully as illiterate as are the children. The educational results of the system are most deplorable. The Rev. C. J. Robinson, one of the inspectors of elementary schools, in his report for 1867, recently published, says:—"In parishes where straw-plaiting is the common occupation, girls are removed from the infant school as soon as they can hold the straws, and are sent to a plaiting-school for a year or two, or are kept at home to learn the plait." Again, "Nothing is so fatal to the school attendance of boys as employment in connection with the cultivation of the land, except it be, where it prevails amongst both sexes, the plaiting of straw, which, it is alleged, must be learned at a very early age." The Rev. John Clegg, Vicar of Toddington, in a letter written in 1864, states that, "Whenever there is a great demand for plait, every child that can plait is made to do so." Nor has the tendency to employ child-labour exhibited any decrease; on the contrary, the Rev. C. J. Robinson, speaking of a district including numerous straw-plaiting villages, says:—"The school registers show that year by year the age of the elder children becomes lower, and their attendance is broken by more constant interruptions." In fact, it is only during periods of trade depression, such as at the present, that the children have a chance of procuring any school education at all.

The school hours are generally from eight a.m. till twelve, and from one p.m. till five. During the winter there are evening schools, at which the elder children work from six p.m. till nine. In busy times the children sometimes work much later—until eleven p.m., or even one a.m. The youngest children earn very little at plaiting. The parents pay the schoolmistress 3d. per week for each child. Some of the little children soon learn to earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. They take the straw with them to the school, returning it in a plaited form to their parents, who sell it at Luton, Dunstable, or St. Albans. Of every shilling earned by the child the straw costs 3d. The youngest children are sometimes employed in clipping the plait. They have little scissors fastened by strings to the waist. At Houghton Regis Mr. White saw a little girl between two and three years old clipping the loose straws off the plait. With her was another, just turned three, who could clip ten yards of plait per day. It is not always easy to teach the poor little ones to clip or plait properly, and the stick, a cane about a yard in length, is sometimes freely used. A schoolmistress at Northchurch, showing Mr. White a little boy aged eight, observed he was the worst child she had, and wanted "the stick very often." "If he has not done his proper work I keep him from dinner, and he has to eat it here." The child had been with her four years. The stick has been less and less used of late years. Sore mouths are common among the children, the excoorations being occasioned by the habit of drawing the cut straw through the mouth before plaiting it. Sometimes the children cut their fingers while splitting the straw, and even while plaiting. When the children reach the ages of thirteen or fourteen they commence plaiting on their own account, paying their friends 2s. or 4s. per week for board. They seldom learn anything else, except sewing the plait, and when a season of depression arrives they are unable to turn their attention to anything else, not even to domestic service. A gentleman well acquainted with this class states that "the plaiters are untidy women, though such fine girls in dress, and often neglect their domestic duties, such as washing, mending, &c. I see, on going into their cottages, that they are not the tidest people." In good times the children earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week each, the elder ones about 6s. to 8s., and the wife from 8s. to 12s., so that the

wife and children thus earn much more than the husband, who, if he be an agricultural labourer, seldom obtains more than 10s. or 11s. per week, 9s. being nearer the mark in the poorer villages. The moral results are what might be expected. Mr. C. Knight, who visited the district some few years since, could not resist commenting on the large proportion of illegitimate births among the plaiting population. "It is not poverty which leads to crime in these towns," says Mr. Knight, "nor can there be any reasonable cause of immorality in this particular occupation. It is that these untended females have a low standard of excellence, that their minds are wholly uncultivated, that an absurd rivalry in dress takes the place of that endeavour at mental improvement which so remarkably distinguishes the factory-girls of America."

The Rev. John Clegg states, unconsciously corroborating Mr. Knight, that "vast numbers of young men and women are to be seen and heard loitering about the lanes at night and on Sundays. Their morals are at a very low ebb. A large average of the women have illegitimate children, and some at such an early age as quite to startle even those who are at home in criminal statistics." Mr. William Horley says "the girls and lads get out together with their plaiting into the fields, and they have no instruction or means of amusing themselves, such as newspapers, &c. This is especially the case in the smaller villages, where the proportion of illegitimate births is the highest." The average number of illegitimate births is 10 per cent, the average percentage for the whole of England being 6.0. The average rate in Bedfordshire is 8.2. In Middlesex it is 3.8. The introduction of the Workshops Regulation Act may in time be productive of much social and moral good, but at present its enactments seem to be completely disregarded in the villages; its clauses being defeated by the children being kept to do the plait at home. Some of the schools are stated never to have been visited; in others the inspector has found, during his visit, the necessary conditions complied with, but no sooner has he left the village than the plait school has again become crowded with children. The general opinion amongst the more thoughtful and intelligent residents of the district is that advantage ought to be taken of the present distress for the purpose of putting an end to the child-labour system in Bedfordshire. Were the 6000 or 7000 child plaiters sent to school instead of being kept standing in the labour market, the other and older workers would find their chances of procuring employment greatly increased. Unfortunately, the plaiters do not see the matter in this light. Like the Spitalfields weavers, the worse their trade becomes, the more hands they wish to bring up to follow it. Whatever measures of relief may be devised for the unemployed plaiters, these facts should not be lost sight of. The interests of the children are quite as important as are those of the parents, and if the straw-plaiters of Bedfordshire are really desirous of gaining the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, they must lend their assistance in abolishing one of the most pernicious, demoralising, and cruel forms of infant slavery which has ever existed in a country presuming to call itself civilised.—*Daily News*.

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the accompanying letters, as all information on the important subject to which they refer is valuable:—

STATE APPROPRIATION OF RAILWAYS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.)

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1868.
SIR,—In your very just remarks upon the proposed appropriation of railways by the State, and reduction of fares, you notice the schemes of Mr. Brandon, Mr. Williams, &c., but you overlook the circumstance that I also have proposed, in the columns of the *Morning Advertiser* and *Morning Star*, a safer and more popular table of fares than either of the above gentlemen. Mr. Brandon's scale of 3d., 6d., and 1s. I think would be objected to by the short-distance passengers as unfair; and for long distances, with all due deference, I have submitted that to commence with the charge would be insufficient, except perhaps between the great centres of commerce.

My proposal meets local, general, and pleasure traffic, and is as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Not exceeding five miles from any station	0 3	0 2	0 1
Exceeding five and up to fifteen	0 6	0 4	0 2
Fifteen to one hundred miles	1 6	1 0	0 6
One hundred to two hundred miles	2 0	1 6	0 9
Two hundred to three hundred miles	2 6	2 0	1 0
Any distance beyond	3 0	2 6	1 6

A scale like this at first going off would not only be satisfactory to the general public, but would also, I submit, make it a safe investment of the public funds. It would increase railway travelling to an enormous extent and cause a renewed activity for rolling-stock, plant, and extra lines of rails.

Years ago, in the columns of the *Daily News*, I advocated better accommodation and lower fares; but railway companies turned a deaf ear to their pride, and refused to listen to my appeals for justice. Now they have come to judgment before an indignant public, and their power is doomed to pass out of their hands. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EAGLE EYE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.)

Oct. 26, 1868.
SIR,—In your leader of Saturday last, on the connection of railways with the State, you review several schemes for reducing and regulating the fares of passengers. Among others a "graduated" scale is noticed, and also a proposal to convey passengers for a fixed charge "irrespective of distance." The Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland have recently adopted a scale for the conveyance of parcels, graduated on the basis of weight, but "irrespective of distance."

In my new edition of "Railway Business and Accounts" I suggest a similar scale of merchandise rates, "based on mileage." As it would hardly be considered expedient to convey either goods or passengers "irrespective of distance," I would suggest that a graduated scale be adopted for both, should the State take charge of the lines. The scale for merchandise referred to above would be a very equitable one so far as the mileage is concerned; but, in order to reduce the number of rates, and so simplify the arrangements, the limits to distance might be extended.

By inserting this in your next impression you will oblige your obedient servant,
S. E. SKELDON.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, but just back from Italy, is about, it is said, to start for London. The Wandering Jew sort of life which the Emperor's cousin has been leading for a long time, without any apparent result, has suggested the canard in the *Gaulois* that the Prince has made a bet of a golden velocipede that he will travel more miles in a year than M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

MARFOTI, it is said, is an Italian; but the Italians do not appear to be very proud of him. He is a mark for the witticisms of the satirists who write in the small journals of Florence. When some of the jests upon him were repeated before Victor Emmanuel, he remarked, "That gallant has done us good service in getting Queen Isabella dethroned. The Pope may curse him; but, *mauvais sujet* though he be, he is an excellent subject of ours."

NO EPSOM DERBY IN 1869.—"Vigilant," of the *Sportsman*, states on what is considered "excellent authority," that there is just a chance that there will be no Epsom Derby for the next two years. He says:—"It appears that all that part of the Derby course which extends from Tattenham-corner to the furzes, near the starting-post for the City and Suburban, is included in the Six-Mile Hill purchased from Mr. Carew by Mr. Studd. This portion was let by Mr. Carew to the proprietors of the Grand Stand on a yearly tenancy at £300 a year. Mr. Studd, who came into possession of the property last November, would not renew these terms, but offered to give a twenty years' lease of the property at £1000 per annum. This proposal the Grand Stand Committee stigmatised as extortion, and they at once proceeded to lay out a new course. It has now been found that this new course cannot be made available unless the Grand Stand is removed, and even then there would necessarily be such a dangerous curve beyond Tattenham-corner as no prudent jockey would risk his neck over. The committee of management are thus left in a rare quandary, for although they have not come to any terms with Mr. Studd, they have advertised that the races will be run over his property as heretofore; and this has so incensed him, that he now declares that they shall not hold any races on his grounds, no matter what terms they may offer, and therefore for the present proceedings are at a deadlock. Should Mr. Studd remain obdurate, all the entries will have to be cancelled, and the nominations would be void if the race were to be run on any other than the advertised course, the conditions expressly saying, 'the last mile and a half to be run on the new course.'"

houses. The trial of persons committed, men and women together, issued in about three of every four being convicted; but the returns ought to state how many women were convicted, as the ratio may not be the same for women as for men. For women seem to have their luck before the law; 72 per cent of the men apprehended for indictable offences were committed for trial, but only 58 per

INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
A Gentle Aperient and a Powerful Tonic.
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